# Bombay Gazette.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice, that Parsee NOWROJEE MANUCKJEE Capurwallah, has bargained and sold unto THE COMMITTEE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, all that piece and parcel of ground, with its Patty Fields, Fruit Trees, Wells and appurtenances as they now stand situate in the Valley, to the East of Golungee Doongur or Flag staff Hill, near Parell. If any person or persons have any claim thereto by way of Inheritance, right, mortgage, prescription, grant, possession, or otherwise they are to make the same known to HENRY WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq, Attorney at Law, within (14) Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be for ever precluded therefrom.

JOHN VAUPELL,
*Secretary of the Society.*

BOMBAY;
AGRI. AND HORT. SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
*29th April*, 1835.

## જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર · કીમાથી · આપીએ છે પારસી · નવરોજજી · માણેકજી · કાપડ · વાલાજી · આથમં ણજી · કીનદોસાનાંનજી · ખેતીવાડી · તથા · પુ લવાડીની · ફ્રામરાજ · કરનારી · મંડલીને · આખે ને · નો · ખટકે · આવવા · જોકે · તેરના · જાતનાં · ખે મરો · તથા · મેવાનાં · જાડો · તથા · ફુમા · તથા · તે ને · જેમાંઈ · લગાનું · હોકે · તે · ફ્રામા · જે · પર માણે · તે · હાલમોજે · તે · રીતે · થાડું · કરી · વેચાનું · આપેછે · ફ · જોકે · પરલ · માટાલ · ગોલંનજી · કુગર · અથવા · પરલમેનાં · વાવટા કાઠીનાં · કુગરની · ઉગાગણ · દયાનાં · મેદાન જોછે* ફ · ઉપર · કરેમ · મળી આવવા · મળી મેનો · કરેમ · દારો · વારેયાનાં · કમથી અથ વા ફેરનાં · મારાથી અથવા · બંખરોથી · આવવા · આવાધીનથી · પેચનો · ઈકિનો · આજથી દીન · ૧૪ · ની · મુદતમો · કોરટનાં · વંધીલ · ઐવરી · ઉઠીઅંગ · આરીસ · ઈરાદોકિને · જાકે ર · કરે · નહીતર · સેવટ · ફ્રામી · તેરનો · દા વો · રદ · જાસે*

શ્રી · મુમખજી · ખેતીવા ડી · તથા · પુલવાડીની · ફ્રામરાજ · કરનારી · શ નાની · આપીસ · તા० ૨૮ શ્રી · ફિપરલ · ૧૮૩૫ } જાંન · વા પેલ* સલાનો · શેકરેટરી*

## જાહેર નામા

ઝા પચારરૂન વતમાન કળાવે કી પા રશી નવરોજી માણકજી કાપડવાલા યાણે પૂર્વ હીંદુસ્થાનાતીલ બાગાઇત વ જિરાઇત મંડ ળિચી સભા યાંસ પરઝાંતીલ ફલાગદ્રષ્ટાકચા ડોંગર અથવા ગોલંજી ડોંગર યાચે પૂર્વ દિ શેચે ખેડિત બાગા આહે તી અવધી ત્યાંતીલ ફળે પુષ્પીત તરુ વિહિરી ખેતે વગેરે સં અખેલ ત્યાસુદ્ધા વાટેંકરુન વિક્ત દિલ્હી આહે ત્યા વર કોણાચા દાવા કોંવા વારસા ધાણવટિચા કોંવા દુનામ દારિચા કોંવા ભોગવટિચા વ ગેરે અવલાબ ત્યાણે આજપાસુન ૧૪ દિવસાં ન તે સર્વ હેનેરિવિલ્યમ મારિસ સાહેબ યાંસ કળવવિં નાહીં તર ત્યાચે કધિંહિ કાંહિં સા મુ દીણાર નાહી મુકામ મુંબઈ ઠિકાણા બાગા ઇત વ જિરાઇત મંડળીચા કારસાના તા. ૧૮ વી માહે આપ્રીલ સન ૧૮૩૫ ઈસવિ સોહિત જાનબોપેસ સાહેબ ચેઠણિવાનિ સવત મંડળી

## APPLICATION

having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of ROBERT COTTON MONEY, late in the Civil Service of the Esat India Company on their Bombay Establishment, Esquire, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, during the absence of Mrs. MARY MONEY, the Widow and administratrix of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof;—Dated this 30th day of April, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
*Proctor.*

## SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND Co. on Tuesday next, 5th inst., will dispose of by public outcry, at their Rooms, the following Goods, viz. 200 Gross of Tobacco Pipes, 5 Cwt. of superior iron Tacks of sorts, 100 sets Smyths Tooth Brushes, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Brushes, 60 dozens of Brandy Bitters, and ssence of Pepperment, a variety of Plated Ware, sundry Prime Goods, comprising Doorihahs, long Cloths, Madapollams, Satin, and plain Jeans, Chintzes of sorts, &c. &c., China Lacquered Tea poys, Trays, Bottle Stands, Tea Caddies, &c, Camphor Wood Trunks, in sets, sets of black Bead Ornaments, a variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses and other Cattle, that may be received.

FORBES STREET, *2nd May*, 1835.

## TOYS.

BECK AND CO., have this day opened an Invoice of the above, in great variety.

*Forbes Street, 2nd May*, 1835.

## BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS drawn and guaranteed by the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in sets of £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 10½ per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
*Bombay, 2nd May*, 1835.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barsac.....at R. | 25 | per dozen | In one dozen Cases. |
| Red Hermitage..at ,, | 30 | ,, | |
| Leovil Claret...at ,, | 20 | ,, | |
| Monton Do.....at ,, | 20 | ,, | |
| St. Julian Do....at ,, | 15 | ,, | |
| Fine Old Cognac..at ,, | 15 | ,, | |
| ,, Cognac.....12 | | ,, | |

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Very superior Sherry at Rs. | 25 | per dozen | In 3 dozen cases. |
| ,, Pale Do..at ,, | 15 | ,, | |
| ,, Brown Do..at ,, | 15 | ,, | |
| ,, Bucellas....at ,, | 12 | ,, | |

*Bombay, 2nd May*, 1835.

TO LET.—A portion of the upper apartments of BECK and Co's Premises, well adapted for either an Attorney's office, or a Public Library. Rent moderate.

*Forbes Street, 2nd May*, 1835.

TO BE LET.—From the middle of next month. The well known Commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Do. do. From 1st Proximo, a delightful airy residence at present in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq., and also the House in the Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars,—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

*Bombay, 2nd May*, 1835.

TO BE LET—A very commodious well situated Airy Bungalow, called the "Mount Stay's is in excellent repair, and ready to be entered immediately. For particulars apply at the office of the late AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY, in Town.

BOMBAY, *2nd May*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *2nd May*, 1835.

*For Passage to Liverpool, calling at the Mauritius.*

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT, H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers, with a height of 7 feet 3 inches between the Decks, and large cabins; and will sail on the 5th of May.

Apply to the Commander, or to Messrs. MCGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co., at their office.

BOMBAY, *2nd May*, 1835.

*Freight or Passage to Calcutta and Touching at Madras.*

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH of 800 Tons Captain P. TONKS, will positively be dispatched on the 12th instant, and has good accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to HORMUSJEE DORABJEE, at his Office close to the Church Gate.

*Bombay, 2nd May*, 1835.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To remove doubt on the point, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the oaths of office, published for officers in various departments, under regulation or orders of government, are to be taken in the mode therein directed respectively, and do not require to be administered by a justice of the peace

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
(Signed) C. NORRIS,
*Chief Secy. to Govt.*

*Bombay Castle, 21th April*, 1835.

## NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passes taken out up to the 22nd instant...chests | 6,206 |
| Ditto..do. from 23rd instant to this day..... ,, | 40 |
| Extra chests cleared out under Bombay pass No. 152..... | 7 |
| Chests | 6,253 |

MALWA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passes taken out up to the 6th instant....chests | 402 |
| Ditto on the 9th instant..... | 44 |
| Chests | 446 |

J. TAYLOR, *Warehousekeeper.*
*Bombay, 29th April*, 1835.

## GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 21st April*, 1835.

No. 209 of 1835.—The appointment of lieutenant Baynes, of the artillery, to the temporary charge of the ordnance store department at Baroda, on the responsibility of lieutenant Nixon, pending the arrival of lieutenant Unwin at the station, is confirmed.

No. 210 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that details of Europeans of a strength under fifteen men marching from station to station, shall draw dry batta, in lieu of being supplied with provisions, by the commissariat department.

No. 211 of 1835.—The following promotion is made:—

*Medical establishment.*

Senior assistant surgeon John McMorris to be surgeon vice Scoular deceased.—*Date of rank.*—5th April 1835.

No. 212 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant G. A. Ravenscroft, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, to perform the duties of staff officer, and to take charge of the treasure tumbril at Baroda, from the date of the departure of lieutenant Hamilton from the station.

Ensign P. E. Warburton, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the left wing of the 3rd regiment light cavalry.

Lieutenant T. W. Hicks, of the horse artillery, to take charge of the ordnance store department at Poona, during the absence of captain Lester on duty at the presidency.

Lieutenant N. Lechmere, of the horse artillery, to take charge of the ordnance store department at Deesa, during the absence of lieutenant Forster.

No. 213 of 1835.—The leave granted to lieutenant J. C. Hartley, 3rd assistant commissary general, by government general order of the 2nd instant, to proceed to Rajcote and Deesa, is cancelled at this officer's request.

No. 214 of 1835.—The appointment of lieutenant F. Wells, as acting quarter master and interpreter to the 15th regiment native infantry, will take effect from the 15th December instead of 31st December last, as announced in government general order of the 2nd Feb. last.

No. 215 of 1835.—The establishment of artificers attached to the engineer corps, is fixed as follows, from the 1st proxino.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the company of sappers and miners, whether in garrison or in the field. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| For each company of pioneers, in garrison..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| For each company of pioneers, in the field ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. |

*Bombay Castle 23rd April*, 1835.

No. 216 of 1835.—With reference to the general order No 412 of the 20th October last, and in view to a still more complete assimilation of the regulations of this presidency with those of Bengal and Agra, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that portion of the general order of the 21st March and 12th September 1823, under the spirit of which, general officers have been permitted to exercise the command of divisions when absent beyond their respective limits, and to declare, that henceforward the divisional command, and absence from the division, are to be considered as incompatible.

Permanent divisional commanding officers are not however, to forfeit any portion of the staff salaries when absent, either on private leave or on duty, while within the limits of the Bombay territories, nor is the next in the limits of the Bombay territories, nor is the next senior officer of the division on whom the temporary command may devolve, entitled to any additional allowances in virtue of such command, nor does he relinquish in the interim, the command of his own brigade.

The rules prescribed by the general order of 20th October last, are to be considered as equally applicable to 1st as to 2nd class commands: it is however to be clearly understood that though all officers succeeding to the temporary command of brigades or districts, become, when confirmed by government, entitled to the difference between the allowances of which they were previously in receipt, and the full staff salary of a brigadier of the class to which the absentee belongs, yet such as happen to be at a station with less than two corps of the line, are not to make over the command of their own regiment to any other officer.

Officers in command of stations at which there may be two or more corps of the line, are, when detached on duty, entitled, in common with permanent brigadiers, to compensation for the loss of the allowance of which they were previously in receipt; in such case the next senior officer becomes entitled to the authorized staff salary of rupees five hundred and twenty, for the command of the station, and will make over the command of his regiment to the officer entitled to receive it.

The above modifications of the previously existing rules, are, so far as they effect brigade command allowance, to have retrospective effect to the 17th December last.

*Bombay Castle, 21th April*, 1835.

No. 217 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to re-publish at this presidency for general information, the following despatch No. 89 of 1835, by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

*Fort William, 6th April* 1835.

To remove existing doubts, the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased to notify, for general information, that a vacancy in the situation of superintending surgeon at any of the presidencies, is to be filled up agreeably to the rule laid down by the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the surgeon who stands first in regular succession to the appointment, whether such surgeon be present or absent, provided, in case of his absence from his presidency, that he be not on furlough to Europe, and shall have proceeded with leave, on medical certificate for the recovery of his health, to any place, settlement, or colony, where he retains his claim to Indian allowances.

When an absent medical officer succeeds to the situation of superintending surgeon the surgeon on the spot who may be appointed to officiate for him, is to receive the whole of the staff salary, the absentee not being entitled to any portion thereof until he returns, and takes charge of his appointment.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
*Sec. to Govt. of India, Mil'y Dept.*

No. 218 of 1835.—The following is a description of the limits of the military cantonment at Kulladghee :—

| | General direction | Distance yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Commence at the junction of a Nulla with the south bank of the Gutpurba river bearing 380 yards north, 30 east from the north west angle of the town of Kulladghee, proceed along the Gutpurba river, an irregular line | N.45° W. | 1,125 |
| Thence to the junction of the Nulla before mentioned with the old boundary line near the Belgaum road, a direct line | S.30° W. | 3,400 |
| An irregular line skirting fields | S.12½° E | 1,650 |
| A direct line to the angle of a Nulla | N 68° E. | 1,260 |
| An irregular line following the course of the Nulla last mentioned | N.10° E. | 1,530 |
| A slightly irregular line to the south west angle of the town of Kulladghee | N12½° W | 460 |
| A direct line to the Nulla first mentioned | N164° W | 450 |
| An irregular line along the course of the Nulla to its junction with Gutpurba river | N.25° E. | 620 |

*Bombay Castle, 25th April*, 1835.

No. 219 of 1835.—Lieutenant M. Wyllie, of the 8th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate.

No. 220 of 1835.—It is hereby notified, that the remittance lists, alluded to in general order No. 190, dated the 7th instant, were those for the quarter ending the 31st of January 1835.

*Bombay Castle, 27th April*, 1835.

No. 221 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the general department under date the 24th instant, to appoint assistant surgeon Hughes, doing duty with the 18th regiment native infantry, to attend the European and native servants of the sub-collectorate at Kulladghee.

No. 222 of 1835.—Captain S. Poo'e, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 223 of 1835.—The following promotions are made :—

*23rd regiment native infantry.*

Lieutenant (brevet captain J. Watkins to be captain, and ensign J. Sinclair to be lieutenant, in succession to Hutchin deceased.—23rd April 1835.

*24th regiment native infantry.*

Captain T. M. Bailie to be major, lieutenant E. M. Earle to be captain and ensign F. Jackson to be lieutenant, in succession to Morris deceased.—14th April 1835.

No. 224 of 1835.—Lieutenant C. E. Hogg, to act as adjutant to the European regiment, from the date of the departure of lieutenant McIntyre to the presidency, on duty.

No. 225 of 1835.—The leave of absence granted to lieutenant W. M. Webb, deputy commissary of ordnance, northern division of the army, in general orders of the 6th instant, No. 186, is extended to the 15th proximo.

*By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
*Secy. to Govt.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 27th April*, 1835.

No. 22 of 1835.—Captain C[illegible] yards, is allowed leave [illegible] weeks, to [illegible] be-hen[illegible]

*[illegible]overnor in Council,*
[illegible]. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
*Secy. to Govt.*

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th April*, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, under the absentee regulation, section, XIV. Mr. W. Birdwood, acting assistant judge of the Kandeish adawlut, having exceeded by one day, the prescribed time for travelling to Dhoolia,—

*Bombay Castle, 28th April*, 1835.

No. 927 of 1835.

M. E. Barton, assistant principal collector of Shoolapoor, took charge of the Adawlut of that station on the 8th instant, from Mr. Clerk, acting senior assistant judge.

*Bombay Castle, 28th April*, 1835.

Mr. G. L. Elliot entered on his new appointment on the 22nd instant, of acting 3rd judge of the suddur dewanee and suddur foujdary adawlut. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction Mr. G. L. Elliott having exceeded by (4) four days, the time allowed for travelling overland, between Rutnagherry and the presidency, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

*Bombay Castle, 29th April*, 1835.

Mr. Metcalf Larkins, assistant collector of Khandeish, gave over charge of the Khandeish adawlut to Mr. Birdwood, acting assistant judge, and session judge, on the 14th ii stant.

Mr. H. H. Glass, acting judge and session judge of the zillah of Ahmednuggur, has been granted leave to remain at the presidency for ten days, from the 27th instant, under the provision of section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 25th April*, 1835.

The leave of absence granted to assistant surgeon Bourchier, M. D. attached to the irregular horse in Cutch, on the 12th March, is cancelled, and that officer is permitted to visit the presidency for a period of one month, commencing from the 7th instant.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 29th April*, 1835.

Mr. J. Pelly, junior, assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed an extension of his sick leave for a further period of one month, agreeably to the regulations.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
C. NORRIS,
*Chief Secy. to Govt.*

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd April*, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. W. C. Andrews, of the civil service, to proceed to England on furlough, on sick certificate, on the furlough allowance of £ (500) five hundred per annum, for a period of three years, under the regulation contained in the Hon'ble Court's dispatch of the 31st of December 1824.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. H. WATHEN,
*Secy. to Govt.*

### ERRATUM.

In the leave of absence granted on the 13th instant to Mr. Boyd, collector of Candeish, for "fifteen days" *read* "one month."

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
L. R. REID,
*Secy. to Govt.*

### THE DURPUN.

It is reported that on a late examination of the treasury of the Collector of Tannah, some bags were found to contain copper pieces, with only a small quantity of Rupees at their mouths. This exchange of Copper for silver was, it is said, carried on to such an extent, that there has appeared to be a deficit of about 10,000 Rupees in consequence of which the parties implicated in the transaction have been secured and are now in custody.—*Durpun, May 1.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CHOICE OF A COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Mr. EDITOR —In my last letter of the 22nd inst., I gave you the prompt and brief decision of His Grace of Wellington, touching the Bengal Batta allowance, and I could not but contrast that bold decision with the feeble and silly course pursued by him in bringing the Churchman to a proper sense of their calling and of their claims.

His negative to the Batta question, being of recent occurrence, is generally known; but people are not generally aware, that the army of India has no sort of acknowledgement to make to him for any regard he may have ever shown for their interests. In 1805 or 6, when the subject of the scale of allowance to the Baroda Subsidiary Force was discussed, the point was referred to Sir Arthur Wellesley by his brother, the then Governor General. A full field equipment was demanded of the Gykuwar; but to the troops, garrison allowances only were awarded; and it was understood, that the measure was adopted at the recommendation of Sir Arthur, who had never been in Guzerat, and knew nothing of the miseries which many a poor Subaltern endured, who had not the means of providing comfortable quarters for himself in that parching, hot, and noxious climate, and of the multitudes driven from it from severe illness, and the many which it has hurried to their graves.

The late Mr. Duncan, it is said, was anxious that the Troops should have had their field allowances; but in this he was overruled by the narrow minded view of Sir A. Wellesley; and the Governor General, who had been attacked by the Court of Directors on account of the extravagance of his Government, and of the expence of the palace at Calcutta, was then too ready to decide against this just boon to the Bombay Army.

The Indian Soldier, therefore, has no one act, that I know of, for which his gratitude is due to the Duke of Wellington. But don't you, (for I dare say, the military community will think with me,) think, Mr. Editor, that the officers of the Indian Army have amply merited the honour of at least alternately commanding in Chief at the different Presidencies, with their brethren of H. M. service. What particularly brilliant qualities have we generally seen in those sent to us who have been promoted to that honour, which the Officers of the Indian Army do not possess? With scarcely an exception they come here in perfect ignorance of the nature of the service, and of the character of those they command,—do a number of silly and absurd things, and depart without having obtained the slightest feeling of respect or attachment for their considerate or kindly disposition towards those entrusted to their care; and, as for their knowledge of the native army, and of it's value, and indefatigable efforts and devotion on active service, it to them remains a hidden mystery.—One exception I could adduce, a native, humane, and kind Commander, who made it a point to see every thing, and every body; and his value and efforts were duly acknowledge, because he endeavoured to be a friend to all,—was free from all prejudice, and guided in his general conduct by strict impartiality and

REASON.

*Bombay, 29th April*, 1835.

### BUKREE EED AND TAPEE POOJA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—While I write the Nawab is passing through the city to the Eed-gha to say his prayers; the castle Guns are firing in honour of the Bukree Eed, and many of the poor Hindoos are lamenting over the number of Goat's lives that will be destroyed this day. I believe the English Sirkar gives Rupees 1,000 to defray the expences of this Eed, and 1,000 Rupees more to defray the expences of the Rumzan Eed; at least so I am informed by the Natives. Now I have been thinking that as the British Government have passed a law declaring that in all matters "relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial "observances, our native subjects be left entirely to "themselves," there will be no occasion in future for Government to spend Rupees and powder at the Bukree and Rumzan Eeds. This will all be quite right, and it will be a great saving in these hard times. Let our native subjects, in religious maters, be left entirely to themselves, and let those who keep their Eeds pay the expences.

Again, I do not see that it will now be necessary for Government to spend money and powder in honour of the cocoa-nut day, as has been the practice hitherto, nor will it be necessary for Christian Magistrates and Custom Masters to pollute their consciences any more on that day by being obliged to present to the river the consecrated Cocoanut. Let the poor deluded souls who believe in the Godship of the river present the offerings themselves, and let them pay the expence of the tamasha themselves also.

The countenance which British Christians have hitherto given in this way to idolatry has had, and still has a most powerful influence in confirming the Natives in their superstions, and in retarding the progress of Christianity in this country. The day after last Cocoanut day, a Hindoo told me that, yesterday, Judge Sahib, and Custom Master Sahib both made the Tapee Pooja (river worship.) What, thought I, a Christian worship a river! Astonishing that a believer in the 2d commandment should ever perform the Tapee Pooja!

In vain do I sometimes reason with the Hindoos regarding the absurdity of worshipping the river, for they tell me, if it be wrong why do the *great great Sahib log*, who have more understanding than themselves, perform the Tapee Pooja on Cocoanut day? now our connection with idolatry has ceased, there will be no necessity I should think hereafter for Christians perform to the Tapee Pooja. Then we may expect Bukree Eeds and Ramzan Eeds and Tapee Poojas to dwindle into perfect insignificance. That such may be the case is my sincere wish.

I remain,
My dear Mr. Editor,
Your's very truly,
AN OBSERVER.

SURAT, *9th April*, 1835.

### LETTER II.

ON CAPITAL AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The great misfortune of a country is an indigent tenantry, whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry."

HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—When I last wrote to you, my letter was on this subject, and it is my intention to address you on the same till the whole shall appear to have been exhausted. The form which I use, and the limited space which you can probably afford me, must necessarily make my remarks seem somewhat desultory; but my only remedy for this, must be to state my opinions on each point as fully as need be, so that every thing worthy of attention will eventually have been offered to your notice. The subject, in fact, is of the greatest importance to all in India; for though the agricultural tenantry is the only species mentioned in the quotation, yet I shall include the whole population, whether devoted to agriculture or commerce, under that denomination. The interests of the trading portion of the community must be deeply affected by the state of the actual labourers of the soil. These constitute the most numerous portion of the public, and till Asiatic manufactures shall have such improved as to compete with those of Europe, among these only must a vent for the commodities of the Indies looked for.

One of the greatest foes to the increase of the capital of the landholder is payment of rent in kind. At first view, nothing can seem fairer than this arrangement: a certain portion of the crop is abstracted, and if the government gain a disproportionate advantage in times of plenty, it at least shares with the peasant the losses of scarcity. But, however fine this principle may appear when confined to theory, nothing can prove more baneful when it is put in practice. Where a bare subsistence is the only reward of the cultivator, such a measure may perhaps be necessary; but if there be any who imagine that it is the interest of a ruler to deprive his subjects of all but the necessaries of life, I hope that at least I shall convince them, before I have concluded this series of letters, that both a pecuniary and every other motive demand that he should not remain a king of beggars and savages, longer than he is obliged to do so, and that the sum of his wealth should not consist in a few thousands buried in his treasury, but in millions and billions fructifying in the hand of his subjects.

Excessive taxation, or such as trenches upon capital can never be the parent of wealth to either a sovereign or a people. The former may indeed squeeze the last shilling from the tradesman, but, by so doing, he will reduce him to the state of a mendicant, and so forfeit every profit which he might have shared with him, had he permitted him judiciously to employ his little capital; and moreover he is at the expense of guarding against or punishing the crimes of one, who might, by the adoption of wiser measures, have proved a support to, instead of a drain upon the nation. The law is a most expensive agent, and whatever be thought of its terrors, the most violent terror will ever be that of a man who has property to lose, and who, not reduced to a mere animal supply of food, has tasted too deeply of the luxuries and pleasures of life willingly to encountered the hardships of want, or the dangers of rebellion.

If then, I say, it be not a professed object to ruin the tenantry, (which God forbid should ever enter the brain of an Englishman), payment in kind I shall shew to be a most injudicious method of taxation.

First, we will suppose that the year has been a fruitful one, that the crop is heavy, and that it has been successfully gathered in; we will imagine, (though I believe it is generally more), that the government share is one third of the produce. Here, we have a labourer who works the whole ground, and is at every expense of tilling, reaping, &c., giving one third of his crop annually as rent. I will not say anything about the increase of toil and expense which must take place upon getting in a heavy harvest, over that which attends a light one; the proportionate increase in the two thirds which still remain may be a sufficient recompense for that. But after the corn has been gathered, what is the consequence? The Agent of government demands its share and it is paid. This share must be immediately converted into money, in order to be remitted to the treasury where it is required.

There are few who are ignorant of the nature of the national sales, where the article in question is often disposed of at far less than its true value, where the monied dealer may make thousands by a bargain, and the poor one may see property knocked down at such a price, as will enable the purchaser to resell it at a sum, which must put down all honest competition, and in consequence, be the ruin of those who are unable, from circumstances, to keep their goods till the others so cheaply obtained shall have been disposed of. Every man, who knows anything of trade, will at once confess, that where the ruling power turns merchant all private capitalists must withdraw; how much worse then must it be for those who possess no capital, but are obliged to live daily on their daily profits? When the sovereign becomes a corn-seller, and a corne-let without reserve, the price of all corn in the country will be at once reduced to about the sum which he is able to get for his; a sum which may do very well for him, who has been at no cost of cultivation, but which may not even replace the expenditure of the unfortunate tenant. In other trades the dealer may buy in season, and sell in season; the corn dealing capitalist may purchase cheaply in a period of plenty to retail to enormous advantage in time of scarcity; but the farmer must labour at all seasons, with nearly equal expense, to raise produce, which, by the necessities of his prince, may be rendered valueless. This is no fanciful picture. It is a picture which is daily realized, and which must of necessity be realized where the farmer has neither capital, nor credit to enable him to make his sales at the most opportune moments. An evil, slightly approaching to this, is felt even in England, where men have merely the wealth of their compeers to contend against; but, from the greater facility there existing of procuring loans at reasonable rates on good security, it is much mitigated, and those, who in their first outset are indebted for their success to the pecuniary assistance of others, are thus, in time, able to amass sufficient property to be able to dispense with extraneous succour. But even there, the instances are not few in which small farmers, (who nevertheless are unmeasurably superior to any in this country), are ruined by the fluctuations of the seasons alone, when left to their own resources. It is this which gives such an immense advantage to the tenant of a large tract of ground. While his poorer brethren are selling their crops for what they can get for them, he is able, by his credit, to keep his, till the cheaper produce of the neighbourhood shall have been consumed, and to make his own bargain.

But, if the principle which I am decrying be ruinous in a fruitful year, is it not, if possible, more destructive in a barren one? In the former, the largeness of the crop may in some measure compensate for its cheapness, but in the latter the only dependance of the husbandman is on the greatness of the sum which he may be able to obtain for what has proved so deficient in quantity. But here he will infallibly be disappointed. When the Government share once comes into the market, adieu to all his hopes of wealth

An average year's produce may be taken as the average quantity required for a year's consumption. Were it less, more land would probably be occupied; were it more, some now tilled would be suffered to lie waste. The Government share then may be supposed sufficient to supply the public, four months. This will be sold for far less than the cultivator would expect for his portion. What then is he to do? Either to make the most of his wreck, or to wait four months, in expectation of better times. I need not say what the Coombie, without a pice in his pocket, and perhaps with a large bill at his bunya's, will do; indeed what he must do; for, as the bunya is interested in causing ruin to others if it bring riches to himself, he will not fail to take such steps with his debtor, as must throw the harvest into his hands, at any price he chooses to allow for it.

And is this the way in which capital is to be acquired by the tenantry? Is this the way in which that want, which, Hume says, "cripples and confines every operation of husbandry," is to be obviated? Is this the way in which a people can advance to prosperity? Is this a way in which a Government will find its road to wealth? No, it is not. But, the true road will be found, by a proper application of that maxim, that THE SUREST FOUNDATION FOR THE POWER, RICHES, AND GLORY OF THE SOVEREIGN, ARE THE WEALTH, PROSPERITY, AND HAPPINESS OF THE SUBJECT.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant,
FOUNDLING.

### COL. DICKSON'S COURT-MARTIAL.

Charges preferred by Lt. Col. Valiant against Lt. Col. A. Hill Dickson, of H. M's. 40th Regiment of Foot.

For highly irregular and oppressive conduct as commanding officer of H. M. 40th Regt. in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—In having at Colaba, on or about 29th March 1834, on no sufficient grounds, caused the long hair of a girl named Mary Walsh, to be cut off, and the said girl together with her sister Catherine, from that day to be confined to the Lines of the Regiment for the period of six months.

2nd Instance.—In having at Colaba on or about 17th April 1834, caused two girls named Mary Walsh and Anne Smith to be flogged in his presence in the Orderly Room of the Regiment, by the Schoolmaster Serjeant with a horsewhip, and in having some days afterwards confined the said girls in a dark room at his, Lieut. Col. Dickson's, quarters.

3rd Instance.—In having at the same place, on or about 22d May 1834, caused a girl named Sarah Maitland to be punished, by receiving 2 dozen strokes with a cane on her hands, and again on the following day having her flogged in his presence by the Schoolmaster Serjeant on the bare posteriors severely with a leather Strap, and in having afterwards further punished the said Sarah Maitland, by parading her in the lines of the Regiment, with a placard on her back, on which the word 'Liar' was written in large characters, and by confining her to the lines from 23rd May until 17th November 1834.

4th Instance.—In having at the same place, between 1st January and 16th November 1834, on no sufficient grounds, and contrary to the Regulations of the service, ordered to be stopped from the undermentioned women and children of H. M's. 40th Regiment, the following sums, as fines for alleged misconduct:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Violette for January 1834 | | Rs. | 5 |
| Mrs. Boland | Feb. 7 | " | 5 |
| Mrs. Boyde | do | " | 5 |
| Mrs. Cox | do | " | 5 |
| Mrs. Maitland—May, June, July, and up to 26th August | | " | 19 3 1 |
| Mrs. Hynes—May, June, July, August, September and October | | " | 30 |
| Mr. Cummings | August | " | 5 |
| Mary Walsh | Children | Rs. | 2 |
| Anne Smith | Children | " | 2 |
| Teresa Hynes | Children | " | 12 |
| Thomas Hynes | Children | " | 12 |
| Mrs. Walsh | | " | 1 |

Such conduct being contrary to the articles of War and of a tendency to produce discontent and dissatisfaction among the men of the Regt.

(Signed) T. VALLANT.
*Senior Lieut. Col. H. M's 40th Regt. and Col. Comg. Garrison of Bombay.*

*Bombay, 22d Nov.* 1834.

Additional Charges preferred by Colonel T. Valiant, Lieut Col. of H. M's. 40th Regiment, and Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, against Lieut. Col. A. Hill Dickson, Commanding H. M. 40th Regt.

1st Charge—For highly unofficerlike conduct in having at Bombay, between 1st June and 15th November 1834, acted contrary to the standing orders and Regulations of H. M. 40th Regiment, by having irregularly introduced a system of corporal punishment into the Girls' School of the said Regiment, on his own authority, and without having previously obtained the consent of the Senior Lieut. Col. of the Regiment, although he was then present at Bombay.

2d Charge.—For highly degrading and dishonorable conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentleman in the following instances:—

1st Instance.—In having transmitted to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a letter dated 9th December 1834, and certain charges preferred by him against me, his immediate commanding officer, dated 11th December 1834, containing false, calumnious, and malicious assertions, and allegations highly injurious to my character, and that of my son, Lieut. T. J. Valiant, of H. M. 40th Regiment.

2d Instance.—In having wilfully and knowingly given false testimony on oath before a General Court Martial, holden at Bombay on 19th January, and continued by adjournment until the 12th February 1835, by deposing on the third day's Trial that I had entered a Court of Enquiry held at Colaba by my orders, on the 18th November 1834, while it was closed, and in secret deliberation, and that I remained there apparently addressing the President, or some of the Members, until it was re opened, whereas the said Court of Enquiry was open and attended by several officers, when I entered it, and I never was at any time within the said Court while it was closed and in secret deliberation.

(Signed) T. VALIANT,
*Senior Lt. Col. H. M's 40th Regt. and Colonel Comg. Garrison of Bombay.*

*Bombay, 5th March*, 1834.

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Thos. J. Nixon, Queen's Royals, from England.
Col. Baumgardt, Ditto ditto.
Capt. R. Blood, 11th Regt., from Poonah.
Ensign G. H. Robertson, 25th Regt., from Ditto.
Lieut. J. Penny, 1st Light Cavalry, ditto.
Capt. J. D. Awdry, Mad. Comts.
Lieut. F. C. Fyers, 4th Lt. Drs.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign A. G. Shaw, 22d Regt, to Ahmedabad.
Lieut. F. Durack, Staff, to Deccan.
Capt. W. Wyllie, A. A. A. General, to Poonah.
Lieut. Wingate, Engineers, to Mahableshwar.
Lieut. Drummond, 11th Regt., to Carranjah.
Ensign L. L. Jameson, 3rd Regt., N. I. to Asseerghur.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

April 18th. Ship John Campbell, R. B. Cleiland Master to Glasgow.

*Passenger.*—Lieut. M. Wyllie, 8th N. I.

30th. New Clipper Lady Grant, Wm. Jeffries Master, to China.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Prince Regent, and Amelia Thompson.

Do. Liverpool.—Otter-spool, and Bridget.

Do. Bengal.—Colonel Newal, and Lord Castlereagh.

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Do. China.—Caledonia, Helen, Charlotte, and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Do. Glasgow.—Tropic.
Do. Singapoor.—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Do, Macao.—Cassadore, and Sussana.
Do. Malay Coast,—Mackbhar, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Receiving Ship Hastings.—Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Clive.

FREE TRADERS.—John Marsh, Otterspool, Caledonia, Tropic, Prince Regent, Mona, Colonel Newal, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, William Ritchie, Kent, Eucles, Ospray, Columbia, Scotia, Premier, Lord Stanley, Avoca and Sherburne.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maakbar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Lord Castlereagh, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Ann, Fazil Kurim, Pascoe, Earl of Clare Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Futtalibarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Allalevie, George Cruttenden, Golconda, Barque Shaw Byramjee, Pittamber, Savoy, Dudley, Dowlut ursad, Brig Robert Spankie, and Prim.

Portuguese.—St. Anna, Cassadore, and Sussana.
French.—Naraine.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's,—Fatell Kurrim.

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessels names. | Date of intended departure. | To what port. | Touching were. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ship Prince Regent. | 7th May... | London... | Direct. |
| Amelia Thompson. | 5th ditto.. | Liverpool. | Mauritius. |
| Bridget. | 2nd ditto... | Ditto. | Direct. |
| Lord Stanley..... | 10th do..... | London... | Ditto. |
| Eucles..... | 24th Do..... | Liverpool. | |
| Tropic..... | 5th or 6th do | Clyde..... | Ditto. |
| Otterspool..... | Uncertain.. | Liverpool. | Uncertain. |
| Kent..... | Ditto..... | Ditto. | |
| Wm. Ritchie .... | Ditto..... | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Columbia..... | 15th May .. | China.... | Singapore |

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

*Post Letters.*

1 Captain J. Raebrick.....Bombay.
1 Mr. L. J. Ballantine, chief officer ship Abgarries. do
1 Lieut. William Long, 8th R. N. I.....ditto.
1 Mr. Sub conductor Brogen, commissariat department.....ditto.
1 Mr. Joze Gonsalo Fernandes, at Mr. John de Souza, clerk in the custom house, Musjeed Bunder.....ditto.
1 George Hutchison, soldier, 46th R. Fort George. do.
1 Wossoodew Purshotumjee.....ditto.
1 Gopall Shastree Swargay.....ditto.
1 John Baptist, writer of the post office.....ditto.
1 Mr. Luis Maria de Souza.....ditto.
1 Shaik Enoos Woorta Shaik Ally, mocadum khott curday.....ditto.
1 Paulo de Souza, servant of Dr. Jefferson...ditto.

F. BOURCHIER,
*Post Mr. Genl.*

*Bombay, 29th April, 1835.*

## EXCHANGE.

| | BUY. | | SELL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remittable Loan..... | 131 | | 123 |
| First 5 per cent Loan. No. 820, a 1st class, | 107 2/4 | | 071 |
| Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class.... | 107 | | 107 |
| Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,..... | | | |
| Second five per cent Loan..... | 107 | *at* | 11 |
| Third five per cent Loan..... | 110 | | 110 |
| Bills on England..... | 2s. | | 12s. |
| Bills on Calcutta 30 days..... | 107 1/4 | | 7 1/4 |
| Bills on Madras 30 days..... | 101 1/4 | | 101 1/4 |
| Canton Bills..... | 210 1/2 | | 210 1/2 |
| Spanish dollars per 100..... | 221/2 | | 21 1/2 |
| Sovereign each,..... | 11 | | 10 1/2 |

## HIGH WATER TABLE.

| May 1835. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, 2nd Saturday..... | 3 | 51 | 4 | 23 |
| ,, 3rd Sunday..... | 4 | 56 | 5 | 38 |
| ,, 4th Monday..... | 6 | 21 | 6 | 49 |
| ,, 5th Tuesday..... | 7 | 17 | 7 | 55 |

## To Correspondents.

We cannot notice the subject of JUSTICIA's letter on the mere authority of an anonymous Correspondent.

The subject of GLENCAIRN's letter has lost its interest from the time allowed to elapse. Its publication would, therefore, be of no use. The address presented to Lord Clare by St. ANDREW's CHURCH was, according to the authority of the letter which Glencairn answers, intended to convey to his Lordship what, if he was not,—he ought to have been; on the principle of the successive crowned heads of England being styled "Defenders of the Faith."

FOUNDLING.—Letter 3d. has been received, and shall appear in our next.

We cannot publish the letter of A PUPIL OF THE DECEASED.

# THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 2ND MAY, 1835.

No arrivals since our last.

SOME short time ago a Correspondent informed us that orders had been received by the Supreme government for the payment of the Deccan prize money, but, having heard nothing of the matter since that time, we began to doubt the accuracy of our Correspondent's information. We find, however, by the general orders of the Madras Government, under date the 15th ultimo, that the report was correct, and that instructions have been received to effect the payments without loss of time. The following is the order to which we allude:

No. 152 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated Fort William 5th March 1835. No. 55 of 1835.

"The Right Honorable the Governor General of "India in Council is pleased to notify to the Army "engaged in the Campaign of 1817-18, under the "general command of the late Marquis of Hastings, "that Distribution Statements and Nominal Rolls of "all Officers and Men of the *Company's Service*, who "are declare entitled to share in the Second Pay. "ment of that portion of the Deccan Booty designated "Constructive capture," have been received from the "Honorable the Court of Directors, with instructions "to effect the payments forthwith.

The mode of preferring claims, the form of distribution, and the rules laid down in G. O: G. 23d May 1828, No. 109, are declared applicable to the present occasion, and the period of closing the proceedings of the several Committees limited to the 1st May 1836."

WE see the death of DR. GERARD, the fellow traveller of Lieutenant BURNS, noticed in the *Bengal Hurkaru*. A short notice of it will be found under our Calcutta head.

IN the *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th ultimo, we find a very sensible article on the subject of the assassination of the late MR. FRASER, and the apathy shewn by Government throughout the whole affair. It would appear from the article to which we refer, that the Government have used no exertions to discover the perpetrators of the murder, notwithstanding the community, both European and Native, have come forward and lent every assistance, by personal labor, and subscriptions of large sums to be given as rewards.

Such conduct on the part of the Government is, to say the least of it, reprehensible, and is by no means calculated to inspire either fear or respect for them in the minds of the people whom they govern; and it is the less excusable now that there are such strong suspicions against the party who is in custody. The magistrate hesitates in proceeding with the investigation, until he receive definite orders from the Government. We should have thought that instead of the Government shewing reluctance to follow up the inquiry, or hesitating as to the orders they ought to give to the magistrate, they should promtly have availed themselves of every means within their power to bring the guilty parties to the punishment they merit. The Paper to which we have alluded says that no doubt appears to exist in regard to the man under confinement being the murderer, and that every account goes to strengthen the belief that the Nawaub of Ferozepoor is a party concerned.

THE following is a copy of the Horse guards' list of relief of King's Regiments serving in India.

1st. the 38th from Bengal.
2d. the 20th from Bombay.
3d. the 45th from Madras.
4th. the 54th from Madras.

THE following are the latest accounts of the state of the China Market as taken from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 15th ultimo:

"OPIUM.—During the month of February there was an almost entire stagnation in the Opium trade, owing partly to the Chinese Holydays, as also to several seizures of smuggling boats—

| | P. | B. | M. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Deliveries were only..... | 234 | 565 | 499 | |
| Leaving a Stock at Lintin of old Opium of..... | 560 | 2976 | 3536 | |

The arrival of the *Water Witch* was announced on the 21st, the *Red Rover* on the 23rd, and the *Syed Khan* on the 28th, bringing about 2,100 chests of the New Bengal Opium. The *Good Success* with 1,100 chests of Malwa had been reported in about the 17th, but the letters were not delivered for a week after. These importations produced very little effect—that per *Good Success* being much less than was expected and the cost of the Bengal drug so high—and a partial arrangement having been made by the dealers with the mandarins, previous prices were maintained—Patna *a* 670, Malwa *a* 600, at which the Deliveries have been brisk since the 1st.

The New Patna appears to be of equally good quality with last year's. It is however rather soft, and but for the new mode of packing, the balls would in consequence have been much bruised—it weighs from 122 *a* 125 Catties, which is heavier than usual. The Benares on the contrary is rather inferior to last year's and weighs only 117 *a* 118 Catties; it is sufficiently consistent.

The opening price for Patna was 570 but large sales having been made for arrival at 560, and we believe under, it was forced down to 550 *a* 555, our present quotation; nor do we anticipate much improvement, unless the *Sylph's* supply remains long out of the market, of the safety of which vessel some fears are entertained. We have heard of no transaction in Benares, the brokers talk of a difference of Sp. Drs. 15 *a* 20.

| | T | B | oM | P | B | M | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Deliveries to the 8th instant are,..... | 152 | | 126 | 406 | | 484 | |

EXCHANGE.—The Co's Treasury continues open on Bengal *a* 208—Private Bills are *a* 210—on Bombay *a* 218—on England *a* 4s. 9d. *a* 4s. 10d.

SYCEE SILVER is scarce *a* 4 per cent. premium."

"COTTON.—We have had scarcely any enquiry during the last 6 weeks. Chinese holders have been clearing off their stocks, latterly at losing prices, having taken alarm at the heavy general stock, and particularly of the Bengal staple—which they are selling at about Taels 11-6 for fair Jalone and 11 Taels Cutchowra, but do not make any offer to Foreign holders. A lot of *very fine* Banda, about 400 Bales was sold at 12 Taels. The actual stock of Bengals, including the *Captain Cook's* import, and some from Macao, is now nearly 40,000 Bales. The *Bombay Castle, Coldstream*, &c. will add about 5000 Bales. There can now be only 28,000 Bales of Bombay—but generally of inferior quality. The last sale of good Surat was at 11 2. Prices are quite nominal at T. 10-5 to 11 and T. 5 M. for finer lots. Holders are firm in general, but must soon press on the market—No enquiries for Madras, of which 2,000 Bales, inferior, are in first hands—Nominal price 10 to 11. Contrary to expectation the deliveries have been unusually small since the New year, and there appears a tendency to the low prices of former years, unless imports less abundant, arrive next season."

"P. S. 11th. The Smugglers again report an attack made by the Mandarins and *a further seizure of the Drug*.

COTTON.

| | Bengal. | Bombay. | Madras. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delivered from 17th February to 6th Mar. 1835, | 1749 | 7369 | 356 | 9474 |
| Stock on hand 6th March,..... | 37135 | 30518 | 2228 | 69881 Bales." |

HAVING seen some remarks in the Calcutta Courier of the 15th ultimo regarding the application for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* made to the Supreme Court here, at the instance of the Suddur Adawlut, for recovering possession of a native named Luxuman Bappoo Senoy who had been taken out of the custody of the Udawlut Sepoys, by the Sepoys of the Sheriff of Bombay under the Warrant of the latter, we were induced to make particular enquiry into all the circumstances, and the following we believe to be the leading features of the case:

Luxuman Bappoo had been for a period of eight years employed as Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue at Dhoolia, but was obliged, in the beginning of 1831, from extreme ill health, to resign his situation. At the time he left he received (as we are informed) full discharges from the Collector, of all his intromissions with the revenue, and which discharges are now in Luxuman's possession. Since he left Dhoolia in 1831, up to the time he was apprehended under the Warrant, he resided in Bombay, carrying on business as a Merchant.

About four months ago a Warrant was issued against him by the Sudder Udawlut charging him with certain malversations in his office of Native Collector while at Dhoolia, and authorising his apprehension for the purpose of being conveyed there to be tried for the offence with which he was charged. It would appear the Udawlut Sepoys had got hold of their prisoner, and as they had got towards Parell (within the Island of Bombay,) on their way to Dhoolia, they were overtaken by the officers of the Sheriff of Bombay, who, after some explanation, took possession of the Prisoner under the usual Warrant to arrest for debt, and brought him back to the Gaol of Bombay. The Udawlut, conceiving the arrest by the Sheriff to be, under such circumstances, an invasion of their right, and a contempt of their authority, in so far as they, having a concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court over all the natives of Bombay, and those of the provinces who may be found there, had the *prior* claim to the *corpus*, applied to the Supreme Court for a [redacted] to get their prisoner restored to them. The Supreme Court, after several adjournments, granted the motion, giving as their reason, that the prisoner having been in *custody* of the Udawlut Sepoys under the Warrant of that Court *at the time* the Sheriff's Sepoys apprehended him, the seizure by the latter was illegal.

The Prisoner is now on his way to Dhoolia to stand his trial for the offences charged.

From this account of the matter—and which we believe to be substantially correct, our contemporary will be better able to form a judgement on the proceedings, than from the imperfect and incorrect statement quoted by him.

It was our intention to enter somewhat more fully into this matter with a view to shewing the injuries individuals may suffer from the system acted on by the Collectors, and provincial Courts, as well as the Law under which the Udawlut has acted in sending Luxuman Bappoo Senoy, who had been, as is said, for the last five years residing in Bombay, to Dhoolia as a criminal to answer charges, which, if there had been any foundation for them, ought to have been brought against the offender before he left Dhoolia, or at all events at a somewhat less remote period from the time at which it is alleged the offences were committed, than five years, but we defer doing so until we hear how the case is disposed of by the Kandeish Court.

## CALCUTTA.

### DOCTOR GERARD.

We are extremely concerned to hear of the death of Surgeon James Gerard, at Subattoo, on the 31st of March. This gentleman, it will be remembered, accompanied the enterprising Burnes on his travels, and was of no less an enterprising turn himself. It is supposed that he never recovered the effects of his last rough journey. Science will suffer by Dr. Gerard's untimely demise, for the results of his later travels have not yet been made known, though at the time of the casualty, he was laying down his maps, and putting his notes and memoranda together. It is to be hoped that Dr. Gerard's brother, Captain Gerard, who was assisting him in the task we have mentioned, will take steps to publish all that had been completed.—*Englishman*.

We have copied from the *Bombay Gazette* an admirable article upon the late Order abolishing corporal punishment in the Native Army. Some superficial writers applauded the measure as an index of a great mind keeping pace with the liberality of the age. Carried away by more words and by their own prejudices, they did not allow themselves time to view the measure in all its bearings. They held it up as an example for imitation at home, but did not see that here it was drawing a most invidious and a most impolitic distinction, calculated to disgust the British Soldier, and to loosen the degree of respect which he used to receive and always ought to receive from the Sipahi. It was the creation of a grievance without even an excuse for it,—an evil not counterbalanced by any good whatever. Looking at the time chosen for the Order, we find it issued in haste, as if to take credit for anticipating the abolition of flogging in the British Army, which was all but carried last Session, and was expected to be carried when Parliament should meet again. But looking at it also as the very eve of the Governor General's retirement from Office, how could we avoid the reflection that it might be only one of the meshes of a net thrown out to catch popularity with the people of England?—*Calcutta Courier, April 15.*

## MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

*Proceedings of a Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society held at the Asiatic Society's Apartments April 4th, 1835.*

Before commencing the business of the evening the Secretary intimated to the Meeting, that part II. of the Seventh Vol. of the Society's Transactions, was all but completed, and would be issued to the Members of the Society in the course of the month.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the Society, viz.

H. Chapman, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Governor General's Body Guard.—William Griffith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Madras Establishment—R. C. McConnochie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, and J. W. Knight, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, both belonging to the Bengal Establishment.

C. J. Davidson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Artillery Dum Dum, was proposed as a Member of the Society, by Dr. Stewart and Mr. Hutchinson.

The following miscellaneous communications were then read to the Meeting:

A Letter from C. McKinnon, Esq. Surgeon 32d Regiment Native Infantry, requesting that his name might be withdrawn from the list of Members of the Society, which was accordingly done.

A Letter from Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. the Society's Agents at Madras, giving cover to a remittance of Sicca Rupees 703.9.9 in favor of the Society.

A memorandum from W. Twining, Esq. descriptive of a preparation forwarded by him of a Diverticulum of Intestine. The process in question consisted of a sort of Cul de Sac, about four inches in length,—projecting from the Ilium. It was taken from the body of a subject, that had died of Chronic Gastro—Enteritis by which an extreme degree of emaciation had been produced. The disease of which the patient died was not supposed to be connected in any way with the malformation abovementioned, nor could Mr. Twining learn, that the health of the individual had been at all affected by it.

A Letter from J. W. Knight, Esq. descriptive of a beautiful piece of animal mechanism in the first Dorsal Fin of the Balistes, belonging to the family of Sclerodermes and order Phlecotheof the Subbrachial Malacopterigians of [redacted] this naturalist is silent on the subject, [redacted] is inclined to think, that in this fin or rather in the first Spine of it, the fish likewise possesses a weapon of offence and defence. In the delineation given by the Professors of the Jardin des Plantes, Mr. Knight states, they have omitted the membrance and ligaments, without which the fin would be rendered imperfect.

A description by Dr. Stewart of a post mortem examination of a case of tuberculated Liver. The subject was an old Hindoo, who had probably never tasted animal food or spirits in his life. He stated himself to have been only ill for a month. During the few days, he remained in Hospital, previous to his death, nothing of course could be done for him. On dissection the diaphragm, adhered firmly to the Liver, by which it was forced up, so as greatly to contract the size of the thorax. The Liver likewise occupied the whole of that portion of the abdomen above the navel; on removal it weighed 8lbs. and a half, and measured 14 inches in its long axis, and 9 in the other. It was indurated in substance, throughout of a pale, livid, and mottled color, and thickly studded with white or yellowish tubercles of various sizes, from that of a millet seed to that of a filbert. The cystic duct was compressed by a round white hard gland about the size of a hazel nut; another gland considerably larger, pressed against the ducts near their junction, and several others of a similar nature were found in the Capsule of Glisson. The Gall-bladder contained a biliary calculus, and the hepatic artery was unusually small. The Pancreas was completely disorganised stretching down the left side of the Spine to the brim of the Pelvis. It was firmly bound down by the mesentery, and seemed to consist of numerous smooth round hard tubercles. The mesenteric glands were all swelled hard and white, like those in the Capsule of Glisson; and were probably in a scirrous state. Dr. Stewart's description was accompanied by a drawing, by a promising young artist, Mr. Wolmorth, which will be acknowledged in its proper place.

The following Works were presented for the Library:

The second fasciculus of drawings from preparations in the Army Medical Museum at Fort Pitt, Chatham, presented to the Medical Board, by Sir James McGrigor, and by them to the Medical Society.

A treatise on the Epidemic Cholera, by Alex. ander Turnbull Christie, M. D. by the Medical Board.

An Index to the first Eighteen Volumes of the Asiatic Researches, by the Asiatic Society.

FOR THE MUSEUM.

A preparation of a Diverticulum of Intestine, by W. Twining, Esq.

A drawing of a tuberculated liver, by D. Stewart, Esq. M. D.

A biliary concretion by ditto, ditto.

The following original communications were presented at the Meeting:

A report on the Medical Management of the Jails, throughout the territories subject to the Governments of Fort William and Agrah, compiled in a great measure from documents in the Office of the Medical Board, by James Hutchinson, Esq.

A fatal case of extensive pulmonary and visceral disease, presented by the Medical Board.

The following communications were then read and discussed; viz.

A case of arrow wound of the head, by A. Storm, Esq., Assistant Surgeon.

A case of poisoning by Laudanum, in which

artificial respiration was had recourse to with advantage, by C. J. Smith, Esq. Madras Establishment.

A case of Ileus in an infant, by D. Stewart, Esq. M. D.

Farther observations on Dracunculus, by C. Morehead, Esq., M. D., Bombay Establishment.

The subject of Mr. Storm's case was an European, who while employed on actual service on the 24th of October, received two arrow wounds, one in the head and the other in the back. From that time till the morning of the 27th, when Mr. Storm saw him, he had been a good deal exposed to heavy rain, from the want of tents. The patient said that he felt stunned, when wounded, and that the arrow could not be extracted without force; but it did not appear to have occasioned him great pain. The wound, which was in the middle of the occipital bone, was partially closed. The party reached cantonments on the 28th—on the 31st the patient complained more of his head, felt feverish and was reported sick in consequence next day. He had a purgative, in the evening was bled to Syncope, and next day had 60 leeches applied to his head—on the 2d November, he felt greatly better, and the bowels had been acted on. The wound was puffy; it was opened with a lancet, and a poultice applied—on the 3d he complained of head ache with frequent and full pulse; was again bled to 16 ounces, and was purged by Colomel and Colocynth. The stomach was irritable and could not retain any medicine in liquid form. From this time, the cerebral symptoms continued to increase, notwithstanding active measures of depletion, and mercurial purgatives. On the 6th he felt somewhat better, sat up at 8 o'clock P. M. in a chair, and shortly after felt cold, was seized with shivering, and complained once more of great uneasiness in his head. The measures of depletion were continued. From this time to the 14th, when he died, he gradually got worse, the fever came on every 2nd day, with a slight exacerbation on the intermediate one. For the last two or three days he was comatose. On examination the pericranium was found detached for a small space round the wound. The arrow had penetrated in a slanting direction, a little towards the left side of the occipital bone; it had wounded the *duramater* and brain. On opening the former, and about half an inch from the surface, an abscess was discovered; the left lateral ventricle was likewise full of matter. The substance of the brain in the tract of the abscesses was soft and pulpy.

The subject of Mr. Smith's case was a young woman of 24 years of age, who had taken Laudanum with the view of destroying herself; this was at 6 o'clock, A. M. She was brought to the Hospital at 8 A. M. She was then perfectly insensible, the countenance livid and the pulse beating irregularly from 30 to 40. The respiration was carried on by long drawn [illegible] did not exceed 10 or 15 in [illegible]. The body was cold, and the [illegible] stomach pump was [illegible] ammonia and brandy afterwards exhibited by means of it. Venesection was attempted, but the blood would not flow. Turpentine Enemata were administered and Sinapisms applied to the feet. At 10 o'clock, she is described "as being almost gone," the pulse not to be felt in the axilla, only three or four deep inspirations in the course of the minute; the lips, hands, and body of a leaden color and quite cold. In this state, artificial respiration was had recourse to, and in the course of a quarter of an hour the action of the heart was stronger, and one of the body had improved; by a perseverance in this course till 12 o'clock, the pulse returned to the wrist, the lips nearly regained their usual color, and the respiration had improved. She was left to herself for half an hour and relapsed.—Artificial respiration was again had recourse to till 3 o'clock, when she was conceived to be so much better to render a continuance of it unnecessary. At 4 o'clock she was again relaping, and the same remedy was had recourse to till 6. She was then quite insensible! but the pulse and heat of body had returned, and she breathed naturally. At 11 P. M. she moved her hand, and during the night continued to improve, so as to be considered out of danger next morning. Mr. Smith concludes with some observations on the Phenomena of sudden death, having relation to the experiments and opinions of Brodie, an account of which may be found in the 2. vol. of Paris and Fonblanque's Medical Jurisprudence.

Dr. Stewart's case of Ileus occurred in a very young and puny Infant of European parents, who had lost their former children in early infancy.

The symptoms of Ileus came on 3 or 4 days after the imprudent checking of a slight diarrhœa by the nurse, probably with opium. When the child was first visited the belly was found distended and flatulent—there was obstinate costiveness, violent retching, and screaming, spasms of the limbs and every symptom of internal obstruction. There was, however, no fever, but little morbid heat of belly, no insensibility, and the tormina were evidently assuaged by warmth and frictions. Fluids were swallowed with avidity, but instantly, rejected.

After trial of all the usual remedies, such as warm bath, Calomel, common and Turpentine Enemas, &c. &c. recourse was had to tobacco. A catapiasm of the wet leaves was bound round the body and retained for 15 minutes, while an injection was administered of the infusion of 10 grains of tobacco leaf in 4 ounces of water. This was thrown up into the colon, by means of the long flexible tube of Read's stomach pump. In introducing it, some obstruction was found in the situation of the first flexure of the colon, but after passing that, the tube entered freely its whole length. The injection was repeated after half an hour, and was followed by copious green discharges. The abdomen soon became flat and soft.

An alarming degree of collapse ensued, which lasted for several hours, but happily terminated in a long sound sleep, from which the infant awoke greatly revived, and took the breast cheerfully.

Stimulant Embrocations were directed to the spine and belly, and minute doses of Calomel with Rhubarb and Aloes every six hours, were exhibited to maintain the re-established action, and promote healthy secretion; next day, however, all the symptoms returned; and the child did not survive for more than 24 hours.

On examination, there was no evidence of active inflammation having existed in the abdomen; although at the root of mesentery there was considerable vascular congestion, and the mesenteric glands were enlarged; the small bowels were empty and white; the stomach and colon were pale, thin, and enormously distended with air.

Dr. Morehead's paper on Dracunculus is intended as a continuation of a former one on the same subject, which appeared in the 6th vol. of the Society's Transactions, and in which he suggested, that the endemic prevalence of Dracunculus might be found connected with Geological formation. The secondary trap series being in his opinion the one, which would most probably be found favorable to the disease. His farther researches have not gone a great way to establish this theory; notwithstanding he continues to prosecute them. His present communication opens with a Geological sketch of the Peninsula of India, so far, as that is required to elucidate the subject of inquiry. His information relative to the presence or absence of Guinea worm, in the Northern and Southern Concan has been obtained, in a great measure, from the replies to queries circulated at his request among the native functionaries of Government, by his friends the Collectors of the Northern and Southern Concan, and the Subcollectors of Bugulcotta and Cuddapa. The following is the result of these inquiries.

In four Talookas Guinea worm does not occur, and in all the upper crust is of Laterite rock. The water used is not specified, but from the Physical features of the districts it must be chiefly that of wells.

There are reports from 494 villages, in which Guinea worm does not occur; of these 364 are in a district, the upper crust of which is of Laterite rock. The nature of the water is not mentioned, but, from the Physical features of the district, it must be chiefly of wells. Of the remaining village in 100, the water of Rivers of considerable size is used; 162 which are in districts where primitive rocks, chiefly marble and clay slate, constitute the Geological features; 7 in secondary trap districts, and 21 villages use the water of nullahs, wells, and tanks.

Of 991 village in which Guinea worm prevails, 309 are in districts of secondary trap formation; 451 in districts in which there is a probable alternation of Geological structure, but in which the secondary trap formation prevails to a considerable extent; 215 are in districts in which primitive rocks prevail; in 120 limestone and clay slate are the principal members of the series.

Of the 991 villages, in which Guinea worm occurs, in 479 the nature of the water is not stated; but from the Physical features of the districts, it must be chiefly of wells. Of the remaining villages, 276 use the water of wells; 131 the water of nullahs or tanks, and 85 of the water rivers; but in a great proportion of those villages in which nullah water and river is used, the disease is stated to occur every 2d, 3d, or 4th year and not annually.

In nine Cuddapa of 9 Talookas, in which Guinea worm occurs, in 4 allusion is made to the water being deteriorated by the influence of a soil of Cal-tufa—In some, allusion is made to a particular kind of vegetable, and to a bilious condition of the constitution, as predisposing to the disease. To Dr. Morehead's communication are appended some interesting tables extracted from the records of the Bombay Medical Board, for which he has been indebted to Dr. Kemball, the President of that Board.

JAS. HUTCHINSON, *Sec. to the Society.*

## CEYLON.

H. P. B. *Algerine*, Lieut. Thomas, arrived in our roadstead at an early hour yesterday morning, and in the afternoon H. M. S. *Alligator*, Capt. Lambert, returned here in company with the *Zebra*, Capt. Mc.rea.

The *Algerine* left Bombay on the 12th instant, having transferred her former officers and crew to the *Imogene* that their conduct may be enquired into, on their arrival in England.

We are informed that Sir Thomas Capel arrived at Bombay on the 9th, and that Sir John Gore was in the intention of leaving on the 16th, having the Earl of Clare as a passenger in the *Melville*, for England. The new Admiral was also to leave about the same time for Trincomalee.

The *Alligator* will leave our roadstead for the Cape, Ascension, and England, immediately she has completed her provisions.—*Government Gazette, March* 25.

## SINGAPORE.

### LOSS OF THE SHIP ELIZA OF BRISTOL.

We regret to state that the ship *Eliza*, Captain Follins, has been wrecked on the *Paracels*, in the China Sea, with the particulars of which disaster we have been favoured, as communicated by Captain Follins, who arrived here during the week in the Portuguese ship *Susannah*.

The *Eliza* left China on the 21st ult. bound for London, which a cargo of tea, in company with the barque *Planter* and ship *Mermaid*. She spoke the *Planter* on the following day. The accident occurred on the 23d, when the ship struck at 10½ P. M. on the Crescent Reed, Paracels Shoal, the weather being very fresh. The sea soon stove in her counters, and within two hours she became a wreck. Next morning, at day break the people all landed on Robert's Island, and remained there two or three days. It was then blowing so hard that they could not go near the ship, but when the weather moderated, they went to her to save what they could. On the 4th day after the vessel struck, a small fishing junk with ten persons on board came to the island, and the crew expressed a desire that the *Eliza's* people should go on board the junk; and the captain with part of his men did so. They remained two days and allowed the junk men to take about 70 chests of tea from the *Eliza*, the captain and his people saving wearing apparel, charts, chronometers, ship's papers, &c. under the impression that the junk would take them to the coast of Cochin; but before the whole of the crew got on board, they beat the Captain and two of his crew (who alone had reached the junk, the remainder being still on the island) and threw them overboard. However, as they fortunately could swim, the three succeeded in reaching the shore. Captain Follins then manned both boats in pursuit of the junk; the mate and five men in the pinnace; the boatswain and four others in the jolly-boat. Both boats started together late in the afternoon, but on the following day the boatswain returned with the jolly-boat saying that he had parted company with the pinnace at 10 o'clock the previous night, and the junk had escaped them. The pinnace did not return, nor has been heard of since; but the people in her had sufficient water to last a fortnight, and it is hoped they have reached the Cochin-China coast. The Captain remained on the island six or seven days more, when two other junks arrived and landed about twenty men, who plundered the crew of their clothes and every thing they possessed. Captain Follins then thought it advisable to leave the place in the jolly-boat, (the only one left,) for Singapore, which he did with six hands, leaving four others who would not venture. After being two days and two nights in the boat they were picked up by the Portuguese ship *Susannah*, Capt. L. Encarnacao, from Macao, bound for Singapore and arrived here on the 17th inst. Every praise is due to Mr. Beale, a part owner, the Captain and officers of the *Susannah* for their kind treatment to Captain Follins, and his people, while on board, and we are happy in having the opportunity of gratifying Captain F.'s desire to notice their conduct so particularly.

When the *Eliza* struck, the *Planter* was within half a mile of her, steering the same Course—her lights were seen from the *Eliza*, but she must have got clear, as she was not visible in the morning.—*Singapore Chronicle, Feb.* 23.

## CHINA.

### ARGYLE'S BOAT'S CREW.

Mr. Hudson, the second officer of the Argyle, has favored us with a report of his unfortunate adventure on the west coast, where he had landed for the purpose of procuring a pilot. We do not consider that the Chinese government have been inattentive or neglectful on this occasion; but the conduct of the natives deserves the severest reprehension, and we consider the owners of the Argyle have fair claim for compensation to the amount value of their boat.

*A statement of the treatment received from the Chinese by the boat's crew of the Argyle after landing.*

On the 20th of January 1835, left the ship Argyle at 7 A. M. in the 1st cutter, to try and procure a pilot, our crew consisting of myself, two seacunnies and nine lascars; landed on a sandy beach, saw some small huts about a mile from where we landed, walked up to them, but could not make the people understand us, returned to the boat, and found a number of Chinamen, armed with bill-hooks and choppers in the act of robbing her; several things already having been taken away; ran to the boat attempted to launch her but did not succeed, she filling fast with water; found she was stove; by this time an immense number of Chinamen having collected round us from the boat and immediately broke her to pieces and carried her off with every thing belonging to her; walked up to a point abreast of the ship, a number of Chinamen still following us, endeavoured to make a signal to her by waving my shirt, but, from their not sending a boat supposed they could not see it; we had not been long here before the Chinamen attempted to strip us of our clothes, having taken from me my *boat cloak, comforter from my neck, shoes and stockings, and silk handkerchief from my pocket, likewise my shirt, besides* cutting the buttons off my clothes, which they were in the act of doing to all of us, having knocked down the seacunny who attempted to resist, and after taking from him his knife and cutting his pocket off to get a needle and palm; they drove us to a village about three miles from the beach, where we were all put into a room and locked up for about two hours, when they brought us some rice and sweet potatoes to eat; having given us some straw to sleep on, locked us up for the night; next morning they let us out, when I made signs that I wanted a boat to go to the ship, which they would not give us, the seacunny having got up a tree saw the ship getting under weigh; she stood off and went out of sight. Here we remained two days, when the master of the house we were in took me to a small town, where I was put in a room and a certain number of Chinamen allowed at one time to come and look at me; after remaining here about three hours, we were on our return when an old Chinamen called from among the crowd, abla Portuguese, senhor?—I immediately answered, and took him with us after some trouble to get the old fellow to go; on our return, before we arrived at the house, saw a ship standing in and from her appearance supposed it to be the Argyle, which I find now was the ship; through the interpreter I asked for a boat to go off, promising him 50 dollars, and to remain myself as security, provided he would send the rest of the people on board; he he would not comply, but promised to send us to Macao; we remained here sixteen days: sometimes they gave us one meal per day of rice and sweet potatoes, sometimes two; found several things belonging to a vessel that had been lost at this place; on the 16th day at 8 P. M. left this place and proceeded to Yung-knong, was taken before the mandarin who sent us on to Canton, the person in charge of us riding in a chair while we were obliged to walk without either shoes or stockings till we were all very much fatigued when they gave us a boat, which arrived with us at Canton, on the 17th February, and on the 18th we were taken before the mandarins, examined and released.

Whampoa, Ship Argyle, February 20th, 1835.

C. A. HUDSON, 2nd Officer, Ship Argyle.

LAND SEEN FROM THE RUBY.—At 2 P. M. from the fore-topsail yard a low sandy island, bearing N W, about 10 miles, and at 3 P. M. this island bore W b S distant 10 miles; that will place the island to be in Lat, 8.30 N. Long. per three chronometers, in 112.3 East.

This small island lies in a SSE and NNW direction, and is about 10 feet high; it is a white sandy and coral beach, with some black stuff like sea weed growing on the top of it. On the SE extremity, of this small island saw a large piece of wood sticking up which at first we thought to be the mast of some small vessel or boat; but upon a nearer view found it to be a large drift tree hove upon the beach on its end sticking up, we discerned this tree almost as soon as we saw the island.

On its eastern side we saw several black rocks above water, and one of them pretty high, say 6 or 7 feet, the others were just a wash, and may be covered at high water; they project a very little way, from the island; and from what I saw, it appears to be quite bold within half a cable's length all round.

The NNW end of this island is the highest part of it and in circumstances I think it is about one mile. We saw an immense number of birds and a great quantity of drift wood passing us, and a current running strong to the NE with fine smooth water; we steered between it and the west London shoal, and saw no other danger.

Ship Ruby, 10th December, 1834.

WILLIAM WARDEN, Commander, China Sea.

*Canton Register, Feb* 25]

The Ship *Orwell*, which sailed last week has deprived us of an able and constant adviser. We use the personal pronoun emphatically, and rejoice in this public opportunity of expressing our own grateful and friendly feelings towards the founder of the British press in Canton.

That press—while under different control from ours—was eminently conducive in making Canton a free port to the subjects of the British empire;—that press has been and will be the organ of the expression of the opinions of freemen:—and too much is not claimed when it is said that the European community have possessed in the Canton Register a record of events, and of written opinions of the emperor of China and the local government of Canton which, without that paper, would have been buried—*never to be disinterred*—in the dusty rooms of the East India House.

Mr. JAMES MATHESON—who first established a British press in Canton in 1827—has given to the world a Register, which will, hereafter, be quoted as history.

His activity in all liberal pursuits;—his judgment as a merchant; and his zeal for British interests in this country render his absence a more than common loss to his friends: but they are happy in the reflection that it is his intention soon to return—*Canton Register, March* 3.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON. The price of *Bombay*, has declined, several sales having been made in the course of the week at 2 or 3 mace per pecul under the former rates.

No Sales have been made by the foreign holders of the Bengal staple, but the dealers have been disposing of some small parcels of indifferent quality at prices equal to not more than teals 11,3 per pecul, the importers's price.

Our quotations for *Bengal* and *Madras* may be considered nominal.

COTTON YARN is improved in price, the stock on hand being Moderate.

OPIUM. The new *Patna* has been selling at Sp. Drs. 550, and some *Benares* at Sp. Drs. 535, per chest; sales very limited.

*Malwa* has also declined, and is very dull of sale at Sp. Drs. 595 a Sp. Drs. 590 per chest.

The absence of the Sylph has had no effect on the market; though insurance has been effected at more than double the usual rate of premium. Another seizure of the drug by the Macao mandarins has been reported to us on good authority, which has produced a panic among the dealers and brokers.

PEPPER remain steady at our quotations.

RICE is very dull of sale, and prices are declining.

TIN PLATES have declined a little.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK, NANKIN. A few hundred bales have been received in the course of the week, most of which remain in the hands of the importers, the price demanded being higher than intending purchasers are willing to pay.

TEA. The market for *Green teas* of good quality is cleared; and an advance has taken place on the remaining stock.

SILVER SYCEE. is very scarce at Liutin,—*Canton General Price Current, March* 10.

## THE LATE LORD NAPIER.

### CIRCULAR.

Several friends of the late lord Napier being desirous, of testifying the esteem, in which his lordship's memory is held, it is proposed that a monument shou d be erected; and those who feel a similar interest are invited to co-operate.

Contributors will please annex their names, with the sums which they propose to subscribe.

Messrs. Fox, Rawson and Co., will act as treasurers, subject to the control of a committee of subscribers to be hereafter appointed.

Canton, 8th January.

### AT MACAO.

The foregoing circular, accompanied by the proposed draft of an inscription to the late lord Napier's memory, was sent to the chief superintendent previous to being announced at this place. Officially connected as they were with his lordship, H. M. superintendents feel that the proposition could not with strict propriety have originated with them in the first instance: but once proposed to them, they have the utmost satisfaction in adopting it, and, with the sincerest respect for the virtues of that amiable and lamented nobleman, recommending the proposal to the community at large.

By order of the Superintendents,

CHARLES ELLIOT, Secretary.

[*A sum of Drs. 2,300 had been subscribed.*]

A meeting of the subscribers to a sum for erection of a monument to the memory of the late lord Napier was this day held at the office of Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co. when Mr. Fox was requested to take the chair, and the following resolutions were passed.

First.—That a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling be set apart for the purpose of carrying into effect the object contemplated in the circular namely;—the erection of a monument bearing the inscription already circulated, with suitable decorations, adapted for being placed in a public hall, chapel, or other public covered situation, as may be determined upon by the British community of China from time to time; the design of the monument to be left to the judgment of J. F. Davis, Esq. and James Matheson, Esq. it being the unanimous desire of this meeting that a handsome and suitable monument should be kept in view.

Second.—That the remainder of the sums already contributed, and such as shall be hereafter subscribed, be employed in the foundation of some benevolent and useful institution in China, to be connected with the name of Napier; the particular character of such institution to depend as it obviously must depend, on the amount which may become applicable to it; having generally in view some such object as a scholarship, or an hospital, &c. &c. as may be hereafter determined and for this purpose the subscription list shall be continued open.

Third.—That the sum of five hundred pounds be at once placed at the disposal of Mr. Davis and Mr. Matheson, for the purpose of carrying into effect the first resolution.

Fourth.—That the whole of the proceedings connected with this subscription be published in the *Canton Register*.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Fox for his able conduct in the chair, and to Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co., for their gratuitous services as treasurers.

THOMAS FOX,
Canton, 13th February, 1835. Chairman.

To the memory of
The right Honourable William John Lord Napier, of Merchiston,
Captain in the Royal Navy,
His Majesty's Chief Superintendent of the British Trade in China; who died at Macao, October 11th, 1834, aged 48 years.

As a naval officer
He was able and distinguished.
In Parliament
His conduct was liberal and decided.
Attached to the pursuit of science, and the duties of Religion,
He was
Faithful, Charitable, Affectionate and Kind.
He was the
First Public Functionary chosen by our Sovereign,
on the
Opening of the Trade in China to British enterprise
And his valuable life,
was sacrificed to the zeal with which he endeavoured to discharge the arduous duties of the Situation.

This monument is erected by the British
Community in China,

*Canton Register, Feb.* 25

## CAPE.

### THE CAFFERS.

Bruintje's Hoogte, Jan. 21, 1835.

I am happy to say for some day's past, we have enjoyed perfect tranquillity in this part of the country. The enemy has not attempted to cross the Great Fish River above Piet Gouws's farm, and from the vigilance of the Burghers stationed at the several drifts towards Cradock, we fondly anticipate their attempts to do so would be in vain.

The order issued by the Officer Commanding the Forces has a very salutary effect in putting an end to the *excited state of public feeling, from unfounded and exaggerated reports of the actual movements of the enemy.* It would be difficult to describe to you the panic and confusion the sudden irruption of the Caffers caused at Somerset, and which has been *materially augmented by statements of a very alarming nature, which now appear totally false.*

Such was the state of agitation in this village during the Magistrate's absence on duty, that *five Mantatees* approaching it during the day, was sufficient to alarm the inhabitants to an extraordinary degree. However, this panic has now subsided, and from the activity of Colonel Smith, we anticipate a speedy expulsion of the enemy from our borders.

Some Caffers still retain possession of the forests in the vicinity of the Kaga Berg. It is likely, however, their occupancy will be short, Commandant Van Wyk having received instructions yesterday to scourt he thickets extending along this range of mountains to the Cowie River. The inhabitants have been supplied with powder, and Lieutenant Wade has been sent to Cradock with 1,000 lbs. of it.

The crops and buildings on the Mankazana *have not been destroyed*, and some of the inhabitants, who fled from the enemy, are about returning.

Cribbs, with his usual hospitality, received under his roof most of his neighbours. His farm presents a warlike appearance, and as the enemy have already experienced a proof of their activity, it is unlikely they will seek a second interview.—*South African Adver. Feb.* 4.

## EUROPE.

### HINTS ON INDIA REFORM.

TEAK FORESTS.—Another source of revenue is to be found in the magnificent forests of teak on the Malabar coast, which during late years, have been utterly neglected. Either from a total want of spirit and energy on the part of the Collectors, or from its being a branch of revenue which yielded no commission on its collection, no means have been taken to derive advantage from these vast forests. The saw-mill at Beypoor, erected many years ago, at a great expense, has long since fallen into ruins. Mills, on an improved principle, might be erected, and Beypoor made a great depot for teak timber, and thus a large revenue derived. A conservator of the forests might be appointed, (who, however should be entirely free from the injurious control of the collector,) whose duty should be to see that none but proper timber was cut, and that no devastation was committed. From the known excellent quality of Malabar teak (of which english readers are aware, some of the finest ships in the British navy are built,) it would at all times command a ready sale in the market.

POLITICAL RESIDENTS.—The political Residents of southern India are another great abuse, whose appointments—a mere sinecure—might with justice and advantage be abolished. In north India, such things may be requisite but in the south they are entirely unnecessary and cost a vast sum of money yearly, such as the residencies of Travancore, Mysore, and Tanjore, countries where the British dominion has been long established, and where the deposed kings retain not even the semblance of power. Yet are there residents, with pay and table-allowance almost equal to the salary of an ambassador to one of the great powers. The duties, such as they are, of paying a formal visit from time to time to the deposed rajahs, and soothing by some attentions may well be performed by the commanding officer of the district. The exorbitant emoluments now lavished on sinecure favorites might be thus saved, without the slightest detriment or loss to any but those employed.—*Asiatic Journal for Nov.*

### THE ORDERS RESPECTING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

COPY OF A LETTER TO AN EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.

"My Dear Sir,—I have perused the late orders of the Governor general of India in Council, directing the public officers to report on the character and qualifications of the functionaries subordinate to them, I am quite sure that the intention with which these instructions are issued is right; as I feel persuaded that they will, in their present shape, be much more for evil than for good, allow me briefly to explain the grounds of that opinion.

"They require from the several courts, boards, commissioners, magistrates, and collectors, half yearly reports in regard to each individual public servant, including 'a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with a distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience and habits of application to public business, his knowledge of the native languages, and pre-eminently his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact.'

"To me, it appears that these orders exact too much. They aim at converting our Indian functionaries into a body where all are accusers and all (none perfect) accused; and this general crimination is to be in matters altogether uncertain and indefinite, as temper, discretion, patience, behaviour, &c. Now, I conceive that, generally speaking, no right-thinking, high minded man, will consent to make a public and formal statement injurious to the character and prospects of another, without being prepared to support such a statement by facts. He will not search into every peccadillo, and stamp a man's character from it. He will not convert the familiarity of social intercourse into materials for an adverse report. He will not be hasty to believe every unproved assertion, be it true or false. I should like to know, therefore, where he his to get the facts on which he is to found his half yearly report? But, supposing even this difficulty overcome, what he may assume as facts will certainly be disputed. Every man, who has experience in India, or even in general society, with what keenness disputes affecting personal character are conducted, and how the most important duties are apt to be lost sight of in the bitterness of such contentions. But what is to become of the public interests, if the whole service is to engage in these jars? The crying evil, at present, is that the best qualified public servants are overworked. If you add to their present duties the disputes and investigations which must necessarily arise under the present order, you will sacrifice the substance of administering justice in mercy, in a vain endeavour to do for the government that which, after all, it can only rightly do for itself—determine the character of its own Officers.

But, perhaps, it only desired to collect the opinion of the public functionaries in regard to their juniors, and facts are not required? I have already observed, however, that no honest man will consent periodically to whisper away the character of others on allegations he cannot prove. He knows the difficulty of reaching any certain conclusion, except through a regular and particular inquiry. He will not 'hint a fault or hesitate dislike.' On so serious an occasion as accusing and injuring, those with whom he is probably living in friendly social intercourse, he will be perpetually afraid of mistake or prejudice, or any of the thousand forms of human error. In fully recognising the claims of the government upon him, he cannot forget the prior and not less sacred obligations of social life. His reports, therefore, will contain little. But there are 'others' who, from some pique or misunderstanding, will be less scrupulous in grasping at the opportunity of exaggerating that which may have some foundation of truth, save under the shelter of general accusations. And let not the government be too sure of being always able to detect these secret springs; they may be easily concealed by malice. Thus the only reports obtained will be those not to be trusted; and of what value they can be to the government I need not attempt to discuss.

"I have often heard it asserted, that every man's character is well known in India; and it is true. A prominent and select body are the constant object of study to their brethern and to a vast mass of very keen observers; and where time is given, a correct opinion is generally formed. But you cannot convert this quiet and unceasing process of inquiry and observation into a public and formal proceeding. And, indeed if any other public functionary can quietly satisfy himself in regard to the character and conduct of his subordinate officers, how much more can the government with its vast powers of punishing and rewarding, do so! In truth, may not the difficulty, which has led to the present orders, arise rather from the mode of administering the system than from any defect in the system itself? Perhaps it originates in an omission to recognize that law of our nature, which prescribes that confidence, to be real must be reciprocal. Wisdom, I conceive, is shewn in knowing were to repose trust, not in witholding it altogether. Did any body ever hear that Lord Wellesley experienced any difficulty in selecting his instruments? Yet, where did he ever make a mistake? Who was ever so invariably well-served?

"I am persuaded it will be found that, generally, the most successful Indian administrators are those who, in addition to other statesmanlike qualifications, have carried along with them the attachment and confidence of those serving under them. But if the heads of officers are all to be made jacks-in-office, and are to be employed every six months in pointing out to the government the faults of young and inexperienced men, instead of correcting their errors and shewing them better, what is to become of those sympathies, which bind so strongly together those engaged in one common and zealous devotion to the public interests, and to convert the severest toil into a labour of love? Publicly expose a man's error, he hates you; he disputes it, and becomes confirmed in wrong. Quietly shew him he is mistaken, he will strive to do better in future.

"We these orders confined to enjoining to higher and more confidential public officers to report specially to their superiors any act of misconduct, of sufficient importance to require such notice, and which might have come incidentally or officially before them, it appears to me that such instructions might be beneficial. Such is understood to be the present practice, but it might properly be made a matter of positive rule and duty, instead of being, as now, rather understood and discretionary. Such orders might tend to support the sterner virtues against kindly though misplaced feelings, and stimulate to the performance of a painful and individious duty. It might promote what all have alike in view—the efficiency of the service, and therein the cause of good government in India.

"Such are some of the views which present themselves to my mind on this subject. Others occur, but I have already trespassed too long on your time. I might have noticed the despotic tendency of the new rule, which will discourage the subordinate servants from stating freely their opinions, for fear of being misunderstood and hitched into a report. They will never be pertinaciously right. I might also have noticed more particularly the present high tone of principle and feeling pervading the service, and the tendency of the present instructions to lower it. But this is, in fact, though not in words, the point on which most of my observations turn; I will therefore, release you, requesting you to believe me to be, &c. &c."—*Asiatic Journal for Nov.*

### SURVEY OF THE AFRICAN COAST.

Lieutenant Arlett, commanding the Ætna, has been directed to take under his orders the Raven cutter, Lieutenant Kellett, and proceed to Madeira and Teneriffe, where they will remain a few days for the purpose of regulating their chronometers; they will then continue the survey of the coast of Africa to the northward of Cape Bojador, after which they will proceed with the general survey of the coast, from Cape Bojador to the Straits of Gibraltar, and when finished, will return to Spithead.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

### THE PERFECTION OF LEGISLATION.

In one of the clauses of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill it is enacted "That *orphan* children shall be educated as the *parents* shall direct!"

### MR. EDWARD BULWER'S PAMPHLET.

The interst of the week is political: its literary curiosity is the appearance of Edward Bulwer as a pamphleteer, and the publication of a third edition of his *Letter to a Late Cabinet Minister*, within two days of its first issue. To this fact—which beats the ever memorable instance of *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife*—some other cause must be assigned than the merit of the performance alone. The reputation of the author—the known opinions of the man—and the idea, perhaps, that in these times of tergiversation on the part of the Gentlemen of the Press, one amongst them would at all events speak *honestly*—have had much to do with it. The absorbing interest of the subject (though we were told the public was in a state of apathy) has perhaps had more. The pamphlet is well-timed; and, according to Cicero, to speak aptly is one third part of an orator.

It would seem that Mr. Bulwer was well adapted for a pamphleteer—using the word, of course, in no derogatory sense, want of breadth, warmth, and manly energy of manner, which detract from his effect as a Parliamentary speaker, are unseen in the printed page. The impatience, the dislike of labour, or the incapability of sustaining it, which might hinder his production of a long and equably-finished work, are no drawbacks where the whole is struck off at a few heats. For has the fact disappointed the *à priori* conjecture. The *Letter to a Late Cabinet Minister* is one of the best pieces of fugitive political writing we have read for many a day. What is more, the literary characteristics are original: the author is *sui generis*; he has more points of contrast than of comparison with his great predecessors. He has none of the concentrated energy, the disdainful and withering sarcasm, the deadly bitterness of Junius, or of that wit which like lightning flashed and scathed at the same. He wants the unbounded richness of imagery and illustration, the extent of knowledge, the depth of view, the finish, the method, and the philosophy of Burke. Neither can he vie with his living rival (in this department of letters) Macauley, in the neatness, number, and succession of his epigrammatic points and paradoxes. But he has still distinctive marks which seperate him widely from the common herd of pamphlet mongers, and from the demi-official twaddlers upon the "Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament." The points of the question he has chosen are well selected, and admirably brought out. The satire is delicate, yet pungent; the burlesque polished, yet sufficiently broad. The illustrations from history are striking, and introduced with a similar effect to that which results a *coup d'état*. The advice is good; the views are sound; and if they err in exaggeration, they are on the safe side. The feeling is ardent; the execution throughout animated and sparkling, and at times distinguished by some of Edward Bulwer's happy and brilliant eloquence.

The pamphlet opens well. We have first a brief and pointed comparison between Wellington and Marlborough, and some sarcastic touches on the backsliding of the Tories from the true Conservative faith; with some covert but indignant hits at the invisible, untraceable, yet real intrigue.

"There are two propositions which I hold to be incontestible: first, that the late resolution of the King, if sudden in effect, was the result of a previous and secret understanding that the Tories would accept office; and that his Majesty never came to the determination of dismissing my Lord Melbourne, until he had ascertained, mediately or immediately—(it matters no which, nor how long ago)—that the Duke of Wellington was not only prepared to advise the King as to his successor, but could actually pledge himself to form a Ministry.

I grant this is denied by the Conservative journals; but to what an alternative would belief in that denial reduce us! Can we deem so meanly of the Royal prudence, as to imagine that the King *could* dismiss one Government, without being assured that he could form another? In what an awful situation would this empire be placed, could we attribute to his Majesty, with the Tory tellers of the tale, so utter a want of the commonest resources of discretion, so reckless and improvident a lunacy!

But it may be granted, perhaps, that the King was aware that the Duke of Wellington *would* either undertake to form a Cabinet, or to advise his Majesty as to its formation, whenever it should please the King to exercise his undoubted prerogative in the dismissal of Lord Melbourne, and yet he asserted that neither that understanding nor that dismissal was the result of intrigue. Doubtless! who knows so little of a Court as to suppose that an intrigue is ever carried on within its precincts? Is not that the place, above all others, where the secret whisper, the tranquil hint, the words that never commit the speaker, the invisible writing and automaton talking of diplomacy, are never known! It is never in a Court that an intrigue is formed; and the reason is obvious—because they have always another name for it. There was no intrigue then. Why should there be one? The King might never have spoken to the Duke of Wellington on the subject; the Duke of Wellington might be perfectly unaware of what time or on what pretext Lord Melbourne would be dismissed; and yet the King might, and must, (for who can say a King has not common sense?) have known that the Duke would accept office whenever Lord Melbourne was dismissed; and the Duke have known, on his part, that the King was aware of that loyal determination. This is so plain a view of the case, that it requires no state explanations to convince us of it, or persuade us out of it."

Some passages on the *possibility* of military force being dreamt of follow, which seem to have been struck out on the principle of that rule in advocacy, always to look at your own case in the worst point of view, and prepare for *all* that can be brought against it. He then comes to the true cause of the dismissal—the Courtly fear of a real collision—the terror that the Reform of the Lords was at hand; and concludes, that in the next election this is the question to be tried. "Are the People of England to be governed according to the opinion of the House of Lords, or according to the Principles of their own Reform?" A supposed interview between His Most Gracious Majesty and the Prime Minister Melbourne follows, rich in the ridiculous, especially that ridicule wherein Bulwer shines—the pushing an argument *ad absurdissimum*.

The Cabinet assure the King of their power and willingness to carry on the Government; the House of Commons, but recently elected, supports that Cabinet by the most decided majorities; the Premier, not forced on the King by a party, but *solicited by himself* to accept office; a time of profound repose; no resignation tendered, no defeat incurred; the revenue increasing; quiet at home—peace abroad; the political hemisphere perfectly serene;—when lo, there dies a very old man, whose death every one has been long forseeing; not a Minister, but the father of a Minister; which removes, not the Premier, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the House of Commons to the House of Lords! An event so long anticipated does not confound the Cabinet. The Premier is not aghast; he cannot be taken by surprise by an event [illegible] so anticipated (for very old men *will* die!); he is provided with names to fill up the vacant posts of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons. He both feels and declares himself equally strong as ever; he submits his new appointments to his Majesty. Let me imagine the reply. The King, we are informed, by the new Ministerial organs, expresses the utmost satisfaction at Lord Melbourne, and his Government; he considers him the most honourable of men, and among the wisest of statesmen. Addressing him, then, after this fashion,

"He does not affect to dissemble his love,
And *therefore* he kicks him down stairs."

"My Lord—you are an excellent man, very—but old Lord Spencer—he was a man seventy-six years old; no one could suppose that at that age—an Earl would die! You are an admirable Minister—I am pleased with your measures: but old Lord Spencer is no more. It is a sudden, an unforeseen event. Who could imagine he would only live to seventy-six? The revenue is prospering, the Cabinet is strong, our allies are faithful, you have the House of Commons at your back; but alas! Lord Spencer is dead! You cannot doubt my attachment to Reform, but of course it depended on the life of Lord Spencer. You have lost a Chancellor of the Exchequer; you say you can supply his place—but who can supply the place of the late Lord Spencer? You have lost a Leader of the House of Commons; you have found another on whom you can depend; but, my Lord, where shall we find another Earl Spenser, so aged, and so important as the Earl who is gone? The life of the Government, you are perfectly aware, was an annuity on the life of this unfortunate nobleman—he was only seventy-six! My love of liberal men and liberal measures is exceeding, and it was bound by the strongest tie—the life of the late Lord Spencer. How can my people want Reform now Lord Spencer is dead? How can I support Reforming Ministers when Lord Spencer has ceased to be? The Duke of Wellington, you must be perfectly aware, is the only man to govern the country, which has just lost the owner of so fine a library and so large an estate. It is true, that his Grace could not govern it before, but then Lord Spencer was in the way! The untimely decease of that nobleman has altered the whole face of affairs. The People were not quite contented with the Whigs, because they did not go far enough; but then—Lord Spencer was alive! The People now will be satisfied with the Tories, because they do not go so far, for—Lord Spencer is dead! A Tory Ministry is necessary; it cannot get on without a Tory Parliament, and a Tory Parliament cannot be chosen without a Tory People. But Ministry, Parliament, and People, what can they be but Tory, after so awful a dispensation of Providence as the death of the Earl of Spencer? My Lord, excuse my tears, and do me the favour to take this letter to the Duke of Wellington."

We have not space, however, to follow Mr. Bulwer in this manner step by step; or even to turn aside with him (for he is not always political) to his impressions of Lord Melbourne from youthful recollections; or to his visit of State

bert on receiving the news, and the "solemn swiftness" with which he will obey the call. We must disregard the author's order and take up only the more striking points; such as are worthy of "much meditation." Here is a passage which settles the public morality of the Duke with the "Peel and Dawson crew" as a Reforming Ministry. It may be deemed by the liberal, that he is over nice, and every one is aware that the old-fashioned mouthing about apostates and renegades is somewhat of the stalest. For many years of the Brunswick dynasty, a gentleman was bound to his party as a matter of personal honour, and his desertion of it rendered him infamous. The story—perhaps apocryphal—that the new Lord Bath was shunned by the very blacklegs on the course, as if he would contaminate even them, conveys an idea of the feeling. When politics took higher ground, in appearance, than a mere scramble for place, and certain fundemental principles were talked about, a man might reasonably claim a right to change his opinions on a question of something like science, when he had seen or found reason for the change. Within these last few years, the "pressure from without" has induced so many to trim a little, that "practicability" and "existing circumstances" are allowed as excuses for any decent turning. But the change of the Duke—*if he has changed*—is not even decent. Hear why and wherefore, from the Member for Lincoln.

There are some persons simple enough to imagine that though the Tory Government may imply Tory men, it does not imply Tory measures; that the Duke of Wellington, having changed his sentiments (no, not his sentiments:—his actions) on the Catholic question, will change them again upon matters like the reform of the Protestant Church, the abuses of Corporations, perhaps even Triennial Parliaments, and the purgation of the Pension List. There are men, calling themselves Reformers, and blaming the Whigs as too moderate in reforms, not only vain enough to hope this, but candid enough to say that a Government thus changing—no matter with what open and shameless profligacy, no matter with what insatiate lust of power, purchased by what unparalled apostacy—that a Government thus changing, and therefore thus unprincipled, ought to receive the support of the People. They would give their suffrage to the Duke of Wellington upon the very plea that he will desert his opinions; and declare that they will support him as a Minister, if they can but be permitted to loathe him as an apostate.

My Lord, I think diff rently on this point. Even were I able to persuade myself that the new Tory Government would rival or outbid the Whigs in popular measures, I would not support it. I might vote for their measures, but I would still attempt to remove the men. What! is there nothing at which an honest and a generous people should revolt, in the spectacle of Ministers suddenly turned traitors by the bribe of office,—in the juggling by which men, opposing all measures of Reform when out of place, will the very next month, carry those measures if place depends upon it? Would there be no evil in this to the morality of the People? Would there be no poison in this to the stream of public opinion? Would it be no national misfortune, no shock to order itself (so much of which depends on confidence in its administrators), to witness what sickening tergiversation, what indelible infamy the vilest motives of place and power could inflict on the characters of public men? And to see the still more lamentable spectacle of a Parliament and a Press vindicating the infamy and applauding the tergiversation! Vain for these new-light converts would be the cant excuses of "practical statesmen attending to the spirit of the age"—"conforming to the wants of the time"—"yielding their theories to the power of the People;" *for these are the very excuses of which they have denied the validity.* If this argument be good for them in office, why did they deny and scorn and trample upon it out of office? far more strong and cogent was it when they had only to withdraw opposition to measures their theories disapproved, than when they themselves are spontaneously to frame those measures, administer them, and carry through. There could be but one interpretation to their change—one argument in their defence—and that is, that they would not yield to reform, when nothing was to be got by it; but that they would enforce reforms when they were paid for it, that they would not part with the birthright without the pottage, nor play the Judas without the fee. I do not think so meanly of the high heart of England as to suppose that it would approve, even of good measures, from motives, so shamelessly corrupt. And, for my own part, solemnly as I consider a thorough redress of her "monster grivance" necessary for the peace of Ireland, a reform of our own Church and our own Corporations, and a thorough carrying out and consummation of the principles of our Reform, desireable for the security and prosperity of England, I should consider these blessings purchased at too extravagant a rate, if the price were the degradation of public men, and the undying contempt for consistency, faith, and honour, for all that makes power sacred and dignity of moral weight, which such an apostacy would evince. Never was liberty permanently served by the sacrifice of honesty.

The immediate result of our present interregnum, or the mode in which that result will be brought about, no one can very clearly foresee. We are optimists, and hope it will end, quickly and peaceably, in strengthening the popular power, and advancing the reform of "proved abuses." Its speculative tendencies, or at least one of them, Mr. Bulwer thus states—

"There are some men," says Bacon, "who are such great self-lovers, that they will burn down their neighbour's house to roast their own eggs in the embers." In the present instance, their neighbour's house may be a palace! For this is the danger—not (if the people be true to themselves) that the Duke of Wellington will crush liberty, but that the distrust of the Royal wisdom in the late events, the feeling of insecurity it produces, the abrupt exercise of one man's prerogative to change the whole face of our policy, domestic, foreign, and colonial, without any assigned reason greater than the demise of old Lord Spencer—the indignation for the aristocracy, if the Duke should head it against Reform—the contempt for the aristocracy, if the Duke should countermarch it *to* Reform—the release of all extremes of more free opinions, on the return which must take place, sooner or later, of a Liberal Administration; the danger is, lest these and similar causes should in time, when all institutions have lost the venerable moss of custom, and are regarded solely for their utility, induce a desire for stronger innovations than those *merely* of reform.

"Nothing," said a man who may be called the prophet of revolutions, "destroys a monarchy while the people trust the King. But persons and things are too easily confounded, and to lose faith in the representative of an institution forbodes the decease of institution itself." Attached as I am, by conviction, to a monarchy for this country—an institution that I take the liberty humbly to say I have elsewhere vindicated, with more effect, perhaps, as coming from one known to embrace the cause of the People, than the more vehement declamations of slaves and courtiers—I view such a prospect with alarm. And not the less so, because Order is of more value than the Institutions which are but formed to guard it; and in the artificial and complicated affairs of this country, a struggle against monarchy would cost the tranquility of a generation.

We are standing on a precipice surrounded by fearful warnings from the past. The dismissal of a Ministry too liberal for a King, too little liberal for the People,—is to be found a common event in the stormiest pages of human history. It is like the parting with a common mediator, and leaves the two extremes to their own battle.

One of the important passages regards the conduct to be observed by electors and candidates in the ensuing election. It is a piece of advice which should sink deep; for we must all remember that the Duke neither can nor will *give* any thing. From him we shall get nothing that we do not *take*, and that too on the stand-and-deliver principle. Reform will be the price he pays for honour and for office. Let him have the power of denying it, who but one of your "confiding" day dreamers can suppose that he will be permitted to yield if he would? The recommendation for both parties to go upon a *defined* understanding, is excellent.

We must not forget what we are about, in the approaching election, to have not the *expectation* of good government, but the *power* of securing it. We must demand from the candidates who are disposed to befriend and restore you, not vague assurances of support to one set of men or the other, to the principles of Lord Grey, or those of Lord Melbourne, but to the principles of the People. Your friends must speak out, and boldly; they must place a wide distinction, by candid and explicit declarations, between themselves and their Tory antagonists. Sir Edward Sugden said at Cambridge that he was disposed to reform temperately all abuses. The Emperor of Russia would say the same. Your partisans must specify *what* abuses they will reform, and to *what extent* they will go. The People must see, on the one hand, defined Reform, in order to despise indefinite Reformers on the other. Let your friends come forward manfully and boldly, as befits honest men in stirring times; and the same people who gave the last majority to Lord Grey, will give an equal support to a Cabinet yet more Liberal, *and dissolved only because it was felt to be in earnest.*

But even the pause in the progress of Reform is a slight matter to the possibility of reforming backwards.

And now, looking only to ourselves, is there nothing critical in the state of *England?*

You must remember, that what Parliament you elect *will have the right of remodelling; that* Parliament. The same legislative power that reformed can unreform. If you give to the Duke of Wellington a majority in the House of Commons, you give him the whole power of this empire for six years. If a Liberal House of Commons should ever go too far, you have a King and a House of Lords to stop the progress. If a Conservative House of Commons should go too far in the opposite extreme, who will check its proceedings? You may talk of public opinion—you may talk of resistance—but when your *three* branches of the Legislature are against you, with what effect could you resist? You might talk vehemently, could you act successfully; when you were no longer supported by your Representatives, when to act would be to rebel! The law and the army would be both against you. How can you tell to what extent the one might be tainted of the other increased? Vainly, then, would you say, "In our next Parliament we will be wiser; in *your next* Parliament the People might be no longer the electors! There cannot be a doubt but that, if the Parliament summoned by the Duke be inclined to support the Duke, the provisions of the Reform Bill will be changed. Slight alterations in the franchise—raising it where men are free, lowering it where men can be intimidated, making it different for towns and for agricultural districts, working out in detail the principles of Lord Chandos, may suffice to give you a constituency of slaves. This is no idle fear—the Reform Transformed will be the first play the new company will act, if you give them a stage; it is a piece they have got by heart! Over and over again have they said at their clubs, in public and in private, that the Reform Bill ought to be altered. They may now disavow any such intention. Calling themselves Reformers, they may swear to protect Reforms. But how can you believe them? "Abu Rafe is witness to the fact, but who *will be witness for Abu Rafe?*" By their own confessions, when they call themselves Reformers, they would be liars; if they are false in one thing, will they not be false in another? Are they to be trusted because they own they have been insincere? If we desire to know in what light even the most honourable Tories consider public promises, shall we forget *Sir George Murray and the Dissenters?* Do not fancy they will not hazard an attempt on your liberties; they *will* hazard it if you place the House of Commons in their hands.—You may boast of the nineteenth century and say, such things cannot happen to-day; but the men of Cromwell's time boasted equally of the spirit of the seventeenth, and were equally confident that liberty was eternal? And even at this day, have we not seen in France how important is *mere* opinion? Have not the French lost all the fruits of their Revolution? Are not the Ordinances virtually carried? and why? Because the French parted with the power out of their own hands, and the idea that public opinion was a power sufficient in itself,—*Spectator, Dec. 13.*

## THAMES OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MUTINY AND ASSAULT AT SEA.—Yesterday *John Williams, William Curry, John Wilson, William Tucker, Robert Duncan; Francis Crane; John Munro,* and *Robert Gilbert,* seamen belonging to the ship Frances Charlotte, from Canton, now lying in the London Dock, were brought before Mr. Broderip, charged with mutiny on board, and violently assaulting Captain Aaron Smith, the commander of the ship.

At the commencement of the case two only were put to the bar, who had been taken into custody by Wayling, a land officer, on a warrant which had been issued against them and six others; but on the conclusion of Captain Smith's evidence, which occupied two hours, the others voluntarily came forward, and were put to the bar, and the case began *de novo.*

Some allusion was then made to proceedings which had been commenced, on behalf of the seamen by Mr. Clarkson, the Proctor at Doctor's-commons, for wages due to them, and Mr. Broderip inquired if those proceedings had been instituted subsequent to Captain Smith applying for the warrant against the men?

Captain Smith said that after he had made application to the magistrates he received a letter from Mr. Clarkson, to the effect that they had been directed to proceed against the ship for wages due to the men, and requesting a statement of what money they had received. He accordingly waited on the Proctors, and was informed by them that they intended to issue eight Admiralty warrants against the ship.

Mr. Broderip said it was much to be regretted that the magistrates' warrants, which were granted on the 4th instant, had not been executed earlier.

Wayling, the officer, said he had been unable to meet with the men before, and the two he had taken into custody were accidentally met with in Doctors' Commons, near Mr. Clarkson's office.

The men said the proceedings against the ship were begun as early as the law allowed.

Mr. Broderip wished to know whether there was any process yet issued against the Frances Charlotte?

Capt. Smith said there was not.

The investigation was then resumed. It appeared from the evidence of Captain Smith, that after leaving Canton on the homeward bound voyage, the men began to manifest a mutinous spirit, and frequently refused to obey orders with that alacrity they ought to have done. On the 26th of July last, when off the Cape, they met with very stormy weather, and he called all hands to assist in setting the mainsail. Williams, who was on the forecastle, refused to come until he had hauled the bowline in. He repeated the order, and found fault with Williams for the manner in which he did his duty, when he became very insolent, and said he did not come there to be learnt his duty. He ordered him to be silent, but he refused, and said he did not care a damn for him. He ordered him aft, and to be confined, and on his refusal, which was accompanied by a good deal of abuse, he laid hold of him by the collar. He had no sooner done so, than he was hustled and shoved down by some of the other prisoners, among whom he particularly noticed Tucker, Wilson and Gilbert, Wilson seized him, and attempted to release Williams, and he called the chief officer, who attempted to release him from the grasp of Williams, who still kept his hold of him (the captain) and ordered the chief officer to let him go, and he would release the captain. The chief officer accordingly loosened his grasp, and Williams did the same, but Williams was no sooner at liberty than he seized him again, while Tucker and Duncan dragged the chief officer away. He (the captain) then called for a cutlas, and one was brought up by the boy. On this Tucker made a rush at him, and struck him; he made a blow at him with the flat part of the cutlass, which he avoided; he then to get clear of Williams, struck him two or three times on the shoulder with the flat part of the cutlass. At that moment he received a violent blow from Munro, which knocked him down, and while he was down, four of the defendants ill-used him in a very brutal manner, by kicking him about the head and body. He was certain that Wilson, Tucker, Gilbert, and Williams were kicking him. He called out for assistance, but none came; and Tucker said, "hit away." He asked them if they were going to murder him? Wilson said, "no, we don't mean to kill you, we only want peace and quietness." They took the sword away, and threw it overboard, and kept him down. By a violent effort he tore himself away from them, and called for his pistols; but they were not loaded. The prisoners were all bellow and refused to work. He called them upon deck, and said there should be no mistake, and directed the chief officer to ask each of them separately to return to their duty, but they all declined, and displayed such a refractory spirit, that he thought it prudent to fasten down the hatches and keep them below. He reduced their allowance to bread and water; but during the voyage between the Cape and St. Helena they broke open a cask of pork, ate part of the contents, and threw the remainder away. On the arrival of the ship at St. Helena, the men sent letters of complaint to the governor, to the commissary of police, one to another person in authority. The police took the men ashore, and they all appeared before the magistrates, and as there was no Vice Admiralty Court in the island, the case could not be tried there. After hearing all sides, the majestrates proposed to send home the four ringleaders to England in another ship, if he would indemnify him against all expenses; but this he did not feel warranted in doing, and the officers were directed to put the men on board again. Sometime after this the ship was in great distress, and he told the chief officer to ask four or five of the prisoners to resume their work, and would pay them from the time they commenced, without any reference to what had formerly occurred, for which they would be tried in England, but they refused to do any thing. During the late storm, the ship was driven out of the Humber, while making for Hull, to which port she was destined; and while she was expected to go down, they would not lend a helping hand, until the pilot persuaded them to assist in getting the ship into port, and she was eventually driven into Sheerness Harbour. The day after the ship arrived at Sheerness, the prisoners refused to work, at the pump, although she had made a good deal of water, and asked him what he was going to do with them. He told them he should take them before a magistrate. They behaved so badly that the coast-guard put a boat's crew on board to prevent them plundering the ship. He afterwards altered the destination of the vessel, and brought her to London.

Mr. Broderip asked if the vessel was in any danger?

Captain Smith said the ship was in the most imminent danger when the prisoners mutinied. She had sprung a leak, and it was very stormy weather.

Several of the prisoners questioned Captain Smith, at the same time declaring that he had perjured himself and that they did not kick or strike him, but he adhered to his original testimony.

Mr. Wickers, the chief officer, and Joseph Troll, the cabin-boy, who also underwent a long examination, confirmed the captain's statement in all its particulars, and said the men displayed a very bad spirit. Troll, however, said that Captain Smith begun to abuse Williams, told him he was no sailor, and called him by some opprobrious names. At the termination of the affray the captain threatened to blow the men's brains out if they gave him any more insolence.

On the prisoners being called on for their defence, they deputed Wilson, a tall and very intelligent mariner, to speak for them. He entered into a very long statement, in which he declared that Captain Smith had used them more like beasts than men; that he had nearly starved them; and that he was in the habit of calling them by the most opprobrious names. On the day the affray in question occurred it was blowing very hard, they had been almost starved, and they were called to take in sail. Williams was called with the rest, and he said he would come as soon as he had hauled the slack of the bowline. The captain immediately flew into a violent passion, called Williams a white-livered son of a b—h, and said he was no sailor. An altercation ensued between them, and the captain dragged Williams aft, and they fell together. He called for a cutlass or Malay knife, and he and others fearing mischief, endeavoured to get it from him, but could not before he had struck Williams two or three times and cut him. Tucker asked the Captain to hear reason, and his reply was d—your eyes, I'll hear reason, and called for his pistols. They committed no further violence than was necessary to get the cutlass away. Wilson then proceeded to state that he had told the captain they would go on duty if they were better used. They were confined in a horrible place, full of vermin and half starved. He and his companion broke open a cask of pork and ate it raw, but they denied wasting it. The prisoner then went into a long history of their several grievances, and said the whole conduct of the Captain was harsh and tyrannical, and that these proceedings were commenced to deprive them of their wages.

Archibald Brown, the second mate, and John Carpenter, seaman, said the defence was true.

Captain Smith said he had broken the mate for neglect, and that Carpenter had refused his duty, and he intended to have him included in the warrant.

Brown, in reply to this, produced a written character he had received from the captain, stating that he had performed his duty to his satisfaction.

A friend of the prisoners put in a long written statement, signed by the chief officer, which threw all the blame on Captain Smith, and was a repetition of what had been said in defence.

The chief officer on being questioned, said it was merely a statement intended for insertion in the newspapers, what he had made oath to was true. The statement was written by the steward, and he was induced to sign it, as he understood it was to appear in a newspaper.

Mr. Broderip said it contained such inflammatory language that he was sure no editor would insert in a public journal. Mr. Broderip then went into long detail of the law on the case, and said it did not properly amount to piracy, as there was no expressed intention to run away with the ship. There was not the most discreet conduct on the part of Captain Smith, but he was placed in a very peculiar situation; whatever harshness he had used, the men had certainly behaved very ill, and as a most violent assault, accompanied by an unlawful refusal to do their duty, had been sworn to, it was his duty to send the case for trial at the first sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

The defendants were then held to bail, themselves in 40*l.*, and two sureties in 20*l.* each, to answer the charge.—*The True Sun, Nov. 15.*

## Miscellanea.

The death of the Earl of Hardwicke places another blue riband at the disposal of the Government: the one lately vacant has been conferred on the Duke of Grafton; Lord Melbourne, to whom it had been offered by his Majesty, together with an earldom, having, in that spirit of disinterestedness which has marked his conduct throughout, declined the distinguished honour. When the Ministers delivered up their seals, the King was very gracious to all of them except Lord Brougham, with whom the interview was brief and cold. To Lord Melbourne his Majesty was particularly kind in his expression.—*Times.*

The Earl of Errol and Viscount Falkland (son-in-law of the King) have, it is said, resigned their situations in their Majesties' household. It may be worth while to state that the sons and daughters of the King, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Munster and Lady Sraney, are decided Whigs, Lady Errol, Lord Falkland, Lady Mary Fox, Lady Kennedy Erskine, and Lords Frederick and Adolphus Frederick Fitzclarence, are openly attached to the party of the late Administration.—*Times.*—The *Chronicle* adds, that Lord Elphinstone, as a lord of the bedchamber, is also to be added to the list of retirements.

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# BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH MAY, 1835.


## THE GAZETTE EXTRA.

*MONDAY EVENING, 4TH MAY, 1835.*

THE Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, arrived yesterday morning bringing letters and papers from London up to the 2d March. Lieut. Burnes is a passenger by her, and has brought dispatches from the court of Directors to the Government here, as well as to the Supreme Government.

The *Passengers* by the *Steamer* are, Lieutenant Burnes, Capt. Fraser, and Mr. Burnes.

THE Steamer left Suez for Bombay on the 3rd April, so that she was just one month making the passage.

It would appear the letters sent from hence by the Steamer for England on the 10th January were not forwarded from Alexandria until the 13th March, so that there would have been but little if any time gained by sending the letters by that route.

The Tories had dissolved the Whig Parliament, and the new one met on the 19th February.

Ministers gained about 100 by the elections, but were still in a minority in the Commons.

The following is an out-line of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament up to the 2d March, with which we have been favoured by a London Correspondent.

*London, 2d March*, 1835.

The present political state of this country is most extraordinary, and is well calculated to excite sensations of hope and fear on the banks of the Ganges, or wherever else men may be found who participate in British feelings. Perhaps, indeed, distance may add to the interest of the events by the anxiety it must excite, and by the mysterious overshadowing it cannot fail to give them. With this impression I am induced not to neglect the opportunity which on overland communication through Egypt affords of transmitting you a few brief sketches of passing transactions.

I shall not dwell on our elections which immediately followed the extraordinary measure of the dissolution of Parliament. Their general result will doubtless, by the time this reaches Bombay, be well known to you. The Tory Ministers knew that they could not face the old Parliament, and though the returns have certainly mended their possition, they have by no means removed their difficulties. The party has obtained about 100 more adherents than it had in the former House of commons, but the Minister is still left without a majority, and destitute of the means of efficiently carrying on the business of the government.

On the 19th of last month the Parliament met, but not for Public business, as a certain time is necessary for swearing in the members of both Houses. However, the conflict began on the question of the Speakership. Ever since the dissolution, the rejection of Sir C. M. Sutton had been recommended by many of the liberals. It was argued that though many considered it a matter of indifference whether he was put in the chair or not at a time when the Reform Bill and its supporters were triumphant, such a feeling ought not to be encouraged when a reform Ministry had been dissolved in order to give an ascendancy to Tory Principles. Nevertheless, it was by no means certain that the election of the speaker would be made a party question. But all doubt on the subject was at length removed by the publication of a correspondence which had taken place between Mr. Abercromby and Lord John Russell. The member for Edinburgh had declined the numerous applications made to him, but his reluctance was finally overcome by Lord John Russell putting it to him as a matter of public duty, and calling upon him to come forward on that ground. The respectability of his character,—the soundess of his judgment, and his great parliamentary experience rendered Mr. Abercromby the most popular candidate that could have been selected. The most violent of his opponents could not deny his pre-eminent fitness for the office.

After the Commons had been in the Lords, and all the usual formalities had been observed, Lord Francis Egerton rose and proposed the re-election of Sir C. Manners Sutton. The motion was seconded by Sir C. Burrell. When they had concluded their eulogies on the late speaker, Mr. Denison, the member for Surrey, rose and moved that Mr. Abercromby he called to the Chair, not on the ground of any superior fitness, but because it became the House to mark its sense of what was due to a Reform Parliament. He adverted to the singular inconsistency and audacity of the Tories who called loudly for a fair trial to be given to men who had rendered themselves responsible for the dismissal of the late Ministry without any trial whatever. This was putting the thing on a right footing. It was no longer the question whether A or B should be speaker, but whether the assembled representatives of the people should not stamp with reprobation a Ministry constituted like the present. Mr. Orde seconded the motion. The debate was interesting; both the late Speaker and the new candidate addressed the House. The former endeavoured but very unsuccessfully to clear himself from the charge of having intrigued to procure a change of administration, and a consequent dissolution of Parliament. In the course of of what he said he made an admission of having had something to do with the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir R. Peel, but disclaimed all previous knowledge of the other appointments. The effect of this unlucky admission the Tory papers endeavoured to dissipate, but according to all the Papers except one, and all attentive listners, there is no doubt of his having uttered words to the effect attributed to him. One thing must have struck impartial observers of this debate,—namely, that, from the moment of the dissolution, the Tories had been in the field canvassing for Sir C. M. Sutton. Many reformers had thus been entrapped, and were placed in an aukward situation when the moment for voting arrived. Peel made a long harangue in which he dwelt on the often refuted story of divisions in the late administration which rendered it necessary for the King to look for new advisers. At length came the division, and the wretched Ministers were left in a Minority:

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| For Mr. Abercromby. ..... | 316 |
| For Sir C. M. Sutton..... .... | 306 |
| Majority against Ministers,. .... | 10 |

The Tories, to the last, had made sure of gaining the day. They had betted 10 to 1 on the result. Their disappointment was therefore only equalled by the exultation of the popular party. Indeed this success infused new life into the liberals, who had, from the confident tone of their adversaries, begun to despond. It contributed to secure a majority on the amendment proposed to the address, and is regarded as the prognostic of other victories which are expected soon to be won. The Tories, however, met the question of the address with equal confidence, as they cherished the idea that a great number of the Rerformers would not concur in a system of opposition tending to the immediate removal of Ministers.

On Tuesday the 24th the King came to the House of Lords. He was not very well received on the way, but there was no violent disapprobation. The speech delivered was the perfect contrast of what the Ministerialists had reported it was to be. It was said that it would contain a detailed exposition of the state of the country, and full and explicit enumeration of the reforms which the Ministers intend to bring forward; but it was found to be as vague and indefinite as any Royal effusion ever was. The great question of the corporations is left in doubt, and while the Irish Church is very equivocally alluded to, the church of Scotland is promised encreased means, as if that country were deficient in religious instruction. The debates in both Houses were extremely interesting. In the Lords the Earl of Hardwicke moved, and Lord Gage seconded the address. Lord Melbourne moved an amendment similar in effect to that moved by Lord Morpeth in the Commons. It expressed gratitude for His Majesty's assent to the reform Bill,—a wish to see the reforms expected from it carried out, and regret that the progress of those reforms shoulds have been interrupted and endangered by the late dissolution. His Lordship completely exposed and demolished all the fabrications of the Tories respecting the dismissal of Ministers. He stated the constitutional doctrine that those who accepted the seals of a dismissed Ministry became responsible for the change. The Duke of Wellington stood in that situation, and was, besides, liable to a charge of treasonable misdeanour in holding for a time all the offices of the state. The Duke made a very feeble reply, resting his defence on the old story of the King being obliged to break up the administration because the death of Earl Spencer had removed Lord Althorpe to the House of Peers. Some sharp words passed between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham, the latter of whom displayed all that energy of spirit which used to distinguish him as Henry Brougham in the House of Commons. The amendment was of course negatived by the Noble Peers. Lord Melbourne did not press it to a division. It may be as well to finish this brief notice of the House of Lords before proceeding to the Commons. On Thursday, Lord Brougham moved for Copies of the existing Commissions of enquiry, and said that as the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack had declared the corporations Commission illegal, he supposed those who advised it were to be impeached, he therefore wished to be prepared for his defence. It was singular enough however, that Ministers professed to act upon this illegal instrument. After a good deal of altercation, the Lord Chancellor's explanation amounted to this, that he thought some parts of the Commission illegal, but that he had not read it, and had taken his opinion from a friend (Lord Abinger). On Friday the Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to some questions put by Lord Mulgrave, signified that it was the determination of Ministers to carry into full effect the measures of the late administration with respect to the west India Islands. He was as desirous of removing the evils of slavery as any one, though he had been, in another place, called an enemy of the human race. This was said in allusion to some observations of Lord Howick's on the friendship manifested by the Noble Earl and others towards the members of the Holy alliance.

Now for the Commons. There the debate lasted so long, and embraced such a variety of topics and details, that any account of it must necessarily be very brief. Lord Sandon moved the address, and Mr Bramston, member for South Essex seconded it The amendment was moved by Lord Morpeth and seconded by Mr. Bannerman, the member for Abeedeen. Several clever speeches were afterwards delivered though few deserve any particular remark. Mr. Richards, who professes to be a thorough radical, nevertheless voted for Sir C M. Sutton, and now against the amendment. Dr. Bowring, who spoke for the first time, stated that he found every where on the continent, the hopes of the enemies of liberty revived in consequence of the change of Ministry. Sir R. Peel made a long speech vindicating himself, and criminating others. He acknowledged himself responsible for the dismissal of Ministers, though he certainly had been no party to the act. In reference to his profesed reforms he said that he did not mean to compel the Universities to admit dissenters, and would not appropriate a shilling of Irish Church Property to any thing but ecclesiastical purposes. He described the opposition as a rope of sand, incapable of holding together for any time, and in proof of the difference of opinion, quoted Mr. O'connel's abuse of the Whigs in his speeches, and in his letters to Lord Duncannon. The Debate was adjourned, and resumed on Wednesday. It was opened by Mr. Robinson, member for Worcester, who made one of those inconsistent speeches which distinguish the oratorical efforts of the *Waverers and Fair Trial men*. He did not approve of the address, yet he would vote for it, as he did not wish to turn out the Ministers. But the most remarkable speech of the night was that of Lord Stanley. He distinctly observed that he differed greatly from the Ministers, and, in general, approved of the doctrines laid down by Lord Morpeth in support of the amendment; but he would not vote for it, being desirous that the administration should not be driven from Office. He blamed the speech from the throne for not being decisive as to the corporations, and would have supported an amendment confined to that point singly. Mr. Ward, who had previously given notice of the renewal of his motion on the Irish Church, argued that the opposition to Ministers was not factious, but dictated by a sense of public duty. On this occasion Mr. Shiel, the first of the leading Irish members who had spoken, supported the amendment. The discussion for this night was closed by a speech from Lord John Russell, who observed that the House was bound to proceed boldly in those reform measures which the country required. He declared that there was no disunion upon any one point in the late administration. No Ministry and Parliament had ever been dismissed in so extraordinary and unconstitutional a manner as the late administration, and the Reform House of Commons.

On Thursday, the debate was resumed by Mr. Mullins, who voted for the amendment. Mr. Finch contended that the Right Hon'ble Bart and his colleagues were the only true and genuine Reformers! several very animated speeches followed, among which that of Lord Howick attracted much attention. Though he voted for the amendment he did not wish to turn out the Ministers. He could not, however, sufficiently reprobate their conduct and, in allusion to their sympathy with foreign despots, said, that they had acted as if they wished to favor the enemies of the human race. It was to these words Lord Aberdeen alluded on Friday, but he gave them a more personal turn than they really had. O Connell delivered a speech which was in his usual style offensive, and sarcastic. He intimated his intention to give up the repeal question if the Whigs returned to office, but would insist on the amendment of the Reform bill, the reform of the Irish Church, and the Corporations. The House then divided.

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|---|---|
| For the amendment ..... | 309 |
| the Address..... ..... | 302 |
| Majority against Ministers..... ...7 | |

The Majority would have been considerably greater had not a mistake about the time for dividing caused some of the opposition members to be out of the way. Sir Robert Peel, in answer to Lord John Russel, would not say whether he would divide again on bringing up the address. However, on Friday be admitted that his enquiries had satisfied him that the sense of the House had been correctly taken, and that he should therefore submit to it. On Saturday the address was presented to his Majesty, who made the following reply:

"I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me, in this loyal and dutiful Address, of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance of our institutions in Church and State.

"I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people.

"I never have exercised, and I never will exercise any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are entrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure, conducive to the general interests, will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects, of expressing their opinions through the choice of their representatives in Parliament."

There was some appearance of dissatisfaction in the royal expression during the delivery of the reply.

Foreign affairs are at present little attended to here. It may, however, be proper to say that there has been some political stir in France in consequence of a change of Ministry favourable to the *Tiers party*. *Soult* is expected to be at the head of the new administration. General Sebastiani, who had been appointed Ambassador to this Country instead of Talleyrand, is recalled, and takes a place in the new administration.

The affairs of Spain have, during the last month, undergone no alteration. The contest for the succession is continued on the frontier, and the war, without any important action, is extremely sanguinary. As for Portugal it is apparently in a settled state. The Young Queen is married to the Duke of Leuchtenburg. The Government now take a regular course.

In the *United States* General Jackson has overcome the money interest and Bankers, but, though he is supported by the House of Representatives, the senate is against him. The last news from New York mentioned an attempt upon his life. A man fired two pistols at him, both of which, fortunately, missed fire, and no harm was done.

P. S. It is reported this morning that there is serious disunion in the cabinet.

WE observe from the English Papers of 28th February, and 2d March, that the following Vessels from India had arrived.

The *Georgiana*, Thoms from Calcutta, at Deal the 27th February: The *William*, Hamlin, from Calcutta, at Greenock on 25th February: The *Lord Lynedoch*, Johnstone, from Calcutta, at Deal on the 1st March: The *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from Bombay, at Deal on same day. The *General Palmer*, from Calcutta, off Plymouth, on 28th February. The *Lady Feversham*, Gibbs, from Bombay, off Margate on 1st March.

FROM the Extra Courier of yesterday we extract the following further particulars. Lord Heytesbury is Governor-General of India, and was to leave London in April in the *Jupiter*. Majors Macan and Ruddell accompany him, also Col. Boles of the Guards. Lady Heytesbury and daughter also accompany his Lordship. Lord H. was Sir William A. Court, who has been a diplomatist for the last 30 years. He is about 56 years old, and is, in principles, a Tory.

It is said Mr. Elphinstone had been offered the Governor-Generalship, but declined it on account of his health.

General. Sir Henry Fane is appointed Commander-in-Chief of India, and will leave England about the same time as Lord Heytesbury.

Mr. Martin, the late Resident at Indore, is appointed to the Supreme Council, and Mr. Farish to that of Bombay.

The Emperor of Austria is dead.

The French and Americans have brought their quarrel to a close without blows, Congress not having approved of the President's message.

The *Scalseby Castle* left London in the end of December,—the *Edinburgh* in the middle of January,—the *Coutts* on the 2nd March, and the *Lord Lowther* was to follow, all for Bombay.

The Edinburgh was spoken by the Steamer about 700 miles from Bombay.

The news of Lord Napier's death had reached London about the end of February; but nothing had been

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Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

determined on as to his successor, altho' it was rumoured that the Government were to make another trial.

The Company's Mission in Persia is superseded, and our intercourse with that Court is henceforward to be conducted through an Ambassador of the King. Henry Ellis, who went with Lord Amherst to China, is the person appointed Ambassador.

Col. Foulis of the Madras Army, who distinguished himself at Coorge, is to be made a C. B.

The Times, had, from its political apostacy, diminished in circulation to the extent of 2,500, and the Morning Chronicle had increased correspondingly.

We understand Sir C. M. Sutton has been called to the upper House by the title of Lord Canterbury, and Sir James Scarlett, by the title of Lord Abinger.

The following is a List of the Ministry, &ca., as it stood on 2d. March:

OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer,—The Right Hon'ble Sir R. Peel, Bart.
Lord High Chancellor,—Lord Lyndhurst,
President of the Council,—The Earl of Rosslyn.
Lord Privy Seal,—Lord Wharncliffe.
Foreign Secretary,—The Duke of Wellington.
Home Secretary,—The Right Hon'ble Henry Goulburn.
Colonial Secretary,—The Earl of Aberdeen.
First Lord of the Admiralty,—Earl de Grey,
President of the Board of Control,—Lord Ellenborough.
President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint,—The Right Hon'ble Alexander Baring.
Secretary at War,—The Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries,
Paymaster of the Forces,—The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull.
Master General of the Ordnance,—The Rt. Hon. Sir G. Murray.
Post Master General,—Lord Maryborough,
Secretary for Ireland,—The Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,—The Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynne.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Treasurer of the Navy, and Vice President of the Board of Trade,—Lord Lowther.
Under Secretary Foreign Department,—Lord Mahon,
Ditto Home Department,—Lord Elliot.
Ditto Colonial Department,—The Hon. John Stuart Wortley.
Lords of the Treasury,—Wm. Yates Peel, Esq., The Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Stormont, Chas. Ross, Esq. and Wm. E. Gladstone, Esq.
Joint Secretaries—Sir G. Clerk, and Sir T. Freemantle.
Lords of Admiralty,—The Right Hon'ble Sir G. Cockburn, Sir J. P. Beresford, Sir C. Rowley, Lord Ashley. The Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.
Secretary to the Admiralty,—The Right Hon. George, R. Dawson.
Board of Woods and Forests,—Lord Granville Somerset, Chief Comr. Sir B. L. Stevenson, A. Milne Esq.
Board of Ordnance,—Lord R. E. H. Somerset, Surv. Genl. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, Clerk. F. H. Bonham, Esq. Storekeeper, A. Perceval Esq. Treasurer.
Board of Control,—The Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Sir Alexander Grant, The Right Hon'ble Mr. Planta, W. M. Praed Esq., Secretary.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,—Sir James Scarlett.
Judge Advocate,—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Becket.
Attorney General,—Sir Fredirick Pollock.
Solicitor General,—Sir W. Follet.

APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,—The Earl of Hoddington.
Lord Chancellor,—Sir E. Sugden.
Attorney General,—Mr. Sergeant Pennefather.
Solicitor General,—Mr. Devonsher Jackson.
Sir W. Gosset retains his office of Secretary to the Household in Ireland.

Lord Advocate of Scotland,—Sir William Rae, Bt.

COURT APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Lord Chamberlain, to His Majesty,—Earl Jersey.
Vice Chamberlain to His Majesty,—Lord Castlereagh.
Comptroller of His Majesty's Household,—The Hon'ble Lowry Corry.
Lord Chamberlain to the Queen,—Earl Howe.
Lord Steward to His Majesty,—The Earl of Roden.
Master of the Horse,—The Duke of Dorset.
The Earls of Verulam and Sheffield, and Viscount Sydney, will have situations in the Household.

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